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Digging Potatoes.

A soldier on furlough, and just convalescent, sought a job to supply him with cash for the present,
And proposed a farmer to dig up a patch of potatoes with faithfulness, care, and dispatch.
A bottle of whisky, his sparkle to still,
Was given to Bob as a sort of a sprig,
Which he with some difficulty held by a stump, while he with some difficulty held by a stump,
Ere three hours had elapsed, his employer returned,
And said, while his bosom indignantly burned,
"You insolent rascal—you slave of the jug—
Not a single potato, you sot, have you dug!"
"Po-ta-toes!" said Bob, with a stammering tongue,
"If you want your potatoes dug, fetch 'em along!"

RUTH'S CHRISTMAS.

Ruth Hill was the niece of Farmer Hill—as wild and pretty a housekeeper, the neighbors said, as an old man would care to have, whose own sons and daughters were married and gone, and whose wife was in heaven. She was good at churning, baking, or weaving, however; her cheeses were the pride of the county. Her bread had passed into a proverb. Many of the young men in the township had paid court to her, only to find it time wasted if they dared put the question.

"Maybe she's waiting for him of the Ridge Farm," was the favorite sarcasm launched at Ruth. Now the owner of the Ridge Farm was an mythical a personage to the residents at Greenside as the Grand Lama of Thibet or the man in the moon. It was, indeed, a well-authenticated fact that a farm of that name existed; that its owner carried off the county prizes; but nobody among Ruth's acquaintances remembered having seen him. Nobody in those parts had had the happiness to meet him in highway or market-town; but when a son of Greenside was to be especially commended to the good graces of any of its daughters, he was declared "as good a catch as him of the Ridge Farm;" or if a neighbor raised an ambitious crop of grass or grapes, or a yoke of steers remarkable in any respect, he was reputed to have beaten the Ridge Farm hollow. As this hero was understood to be a bachelor, the girls joked about him. Every stranger driving by was "him of the Ridge Farm;" when their scissors stuck in the floor, he was coming to call; and every letter among the tea grounds in their cups was written by him. To be mistress of the Ridge Farm was almost equivalent, in their regard, to being Queen of England.

"I'm tired of this eternal talk about the Ridge Farm and its owner," said Ruth, on one occasion. "I suppose he's made of clay like other folks."

"Like his farm, too," put in her uncle's Isaac.

"I don't care for him nor his farm either," averred Ruth.

"Wait till you're asked, Ruth."

"I'd show him there was one woman in the world he couldn't have for the asking; he'd ask in vain, I promise you."

Perhaps, as rumors of the Ridge Farm traveled to Greenside, so Ruth's scolding may have reached the ears of its master, since a dog that brings a bone will carry one.

One winter Uncle Isaac was overreached by rheumatism, and though he fondly trusted that spring would bring him round, yet spring came and found him still beneath the counterpane; but as the planting must be done, and the farm hands needed a head man, he advertised in the *County Plowman* for a capable man to oversee the farm of Isaac Hill. And to illustrate the advantages of advertising, a somewhat tall and thickset man of twenty-five arrived, one Elkanah Reed, with honest brown eyes, and a severely outlined mouth, which a smile broke into tender lines and curves. He carried ample recommendations in his pocket, one of which bore the name of Guy Grosvenor, the master of the famous Ridge Farm.

"And how long have you worked at the Ridge?" asked Uncle Isaac.

"From a boy, sir, on and off," was the answer.

Ruth stood with one arrested hand on her spinning-wheel, listening—a pretty picture enough, with her saucy bright eyes, the apple-blossom color flitting across her cheek, and her lips half pouted with a smile. She had been too often told of her charms not to believe in them, and perhaps she was the least bit surprised that Elkanah Reed never looked at her after the first salutation.

"And why did you leave the Ridge Farm?" she asked, presently, not caring at all, but bent upon compelling his regard.

"Why, miss? Because I wished to earn more, by your leave."

"So he of the Ridge is a hard master eh? Is he a bachelor still? Well he never marry, think you?"

"Perhaps—if he were to see you, miss."

Ruth flung back her curls and jerked her wheel from. That was the reply-tation she had craved, but somehow it half displeased her; she was uncertain but this Elkanah Reed was laughing at her.

"I would sweep the streets first," she answered, scornfully. Then she turned her liquid glance full upon him, and her eyes pushed into a smile that seemed to make a halo about her as she graciously said, "I have met you somewhere, if I mistake not; was it at the fair last autumn?"

"Very likely," he answered, indifferently; "I was there;" and he addressed himself to her uncle.

"They have told him I am a girl, and he means to take care of himself, the craven," she thought; "but when did I ever have to beg for notice, that I need mind if a farm hand turns his eyes away from me? He'll be looking this way hard enough before long, I'll warrant." But for once in her life Ruth was mistaken. Elkanah Reed was pleasant and civil to her, just as he was to Kitty Daft, the half-cracked woman from the poor-house, who came to the farm for her tidbits of doughnuts and cider, and brought dried herbs that were quite as likely to be deadly-nightshade or poison-ivy as any thing. He assumed another order of man from that with which Ruth had had to deal hitherto, and her presence appeared to affect him no more than if he were made of flint instead of flesh, and she were the ugliest girl in the township. He relieved her, to be sure, of a dozen burdens; when Uncle Isaac had an ill turn, he watched and sent Ruth to bed; he repaired her spinning-wheel, and praised her cooking; but whether he took the heavy milking pails out of her hands, whether he turned the churn-dasher in her stead, or held her skein of yarn in place of the broken reel, he did it with such nonchalance that it was more aggravation than pleasure, just as he would have done it for any woman, plain or pretty, married or single, with no more visible emotion than if she had been a lay figure instead of a breathing beauty accustomed to homage. He never said pretty things to her. He came in and out, and sat at the same table and beside the same hearth, and went to the same merry-makings, and knelt beside her at evening prayers in Uncle Isaac's keeping-room, for six months and better without making answers to the coquetry in her eyes, without taking recognition of her charms. Naturally flesh and blood like Ruth's could not long endure such treatment; she must either hate or love him!

One morning they were cutting off a dead limb from a button-wood tree near the house, and just as it was about to fall Ruth came sauntering across the yard, her curls blowing back from her rosy face, and carrying a handful of burdock leaves for Uncle Isaac's rheumatism. In half a minute more her chances wouldn't have been worth a fig had not Elkanah Reed dropped the axe he was grinding, and snatched her away in two strong arms at the risk of his own head.

That night, when Ruth lighted Elkanah's candle, she detained it a moment, and began to say, "You were very good this morning—to—to do as you did, I"—

"Oh, that's nothing," he interrupted, brusquely. "Do you think I'd stand by and see a woman knocked down?"

"But you might have been hurt yourself. I don't—know how to—reward you," she stammered, dropping her eyes before his. It was the first time she had ever hesitated in her speech toward man.

"You will reward me—if reward is necessary for doing one's duty—by forgetting all about it," he said. And Ruth felt as if it had been less cruel had he allowed the button-wood bough to crush her instead.

"If you are going over to the quilting at Jackson's," said Uncle Isaac next day, "you had better let Elkanah drive you."

"I prefer to walk, thank you," said Ruth.

"They've found bears' tracks in the woods between here and Jackson's, said Elkanah. "You can go round by the highway if you like walking. It's a mile further, but you avoid the woods."

Ruth made no response, but Elkanah was busy in the yard when she passed out, with a saucy bow and smile, and he saw that she perversely chose the short-cut through the woods. She went along through the foot-path with her head down, not much caring for the bears or believing in their neighborhood, but delaying here and there to pick the tempting raspberries that overhung the way, or to gather the wild geranium flowers for a bouquet. She had forgotten all about danger, in fact, when a rustling in the underbrush startled her out of her thoughts, and she had only time to look over her shoulder in season to see Bruin spring across the path and plunge into the woods again, before there was a sharp click and a flash, and it seemed to Ruth as if the trees were all dancing together and the earth was shaking under her, and then she had fallen like one dead among the brambles and the scented ferns, shot through the foot by a gunner on the track of the bear, whose fowling-piece had caught in the undergrowth and discharged itself.

When Ruth got about after this it was very plain she would never skip down the well again for the lost heifers, nor catch the colts in the pasture, nor mow a long summer's afternoon, nor dance at quilting or wedding, "nor be much of a match for any young farmer now," as the neighbors said, for she walked with the crutch Elkanah Reed had fashioned for her, and would probably never lay it aside.

The Hill Farm had yielded largely under Elkanah Reed's management, but he was to leave it at Christmas. It was he who had assisted Ruth at pickling, preserving and canning, and had become almost as necessary to her indoors as he was to her uncle outside. He anticipated her wants before she could put hand to her crutch, but he never let fall a tender word or look, nor permitted himself to be betrayed into turning a compliment to please her, nor trifled away the spare minutes in that nonsense which is half love-making, so dear to young folks. When they were obliged to drive to market together, he jumped out to pull every painted leaf or blanched fern that she praised; but she had seen him stop his horse and climb a tree to reach some particular bough of glory for old Kitty Daft to hang over her mantel, and Ruth said no flattering unction to her soul on account of these things.

So the maples blushed in the woods, and turned to flattering gold pieces, the sumach and woodbines reddened, and oak and beech put on holiday attire; the shapes of the trees were growing every day more defined against the pervasive autumn sky; there was a hush in the air, only broken, not marred, by the burning and pattering of nuts, by the ripple of the falling leaf, and the mournful melody of the crickets; and one grew to have a sense of insecurity in all this beauty, as if a breath would break the spell, bedim the gold, and sadden the scarlet leaf. At All-Hallowe'en the young men and girls assembled in the kitchen at the Hill Farm to work their charms, while they dived for the lucky apple, and searched the mixed lead for the implements of their future sweethearts' craft, and roasted chestnuts.

"Did any one name my chestnut?" asked Ruth, as it began to burn brightly.

"I named it," said Elkanah.

"You? And who, pray?"

"I named it the master of Ridge Farm," he replied. "See! the two flames have become one—that signifies marriage."

"Then I'll quench it," Ruth cried, throwing water upon the blaze. "The master of Ridge Farm, indeed, to marry a crutch? Is it not seemly of you to be laughing at me, Elkanah Reed."

"Am I laughing at you? You had a plow in the lead for your share: they should go together."

"There are other farmers in the land, thank Heaven."

Though Ruth would not confess it, even to herself, the yeast had been full of disappointment to her, and now as the wind whistled through the leafless boughs of November, and the Indian summer was vanishing like a beautiful wraith, and the time drew near for Elkanah to depart, she was oppressed with a foreboding of trouble and grief, which was realized one morning when Uncle Isaac fell asleep in his arm-chair, with the November sunshine on his face. "Hush, don't wake him," she said to Elkanah, when he came in to dinner; "he rested poorly last night."

"But he's gone to his eternal rest to-day, Ruth," said Elkanah, touching the dead man's hand. There was a hushed stir in the farmhouse next day, friends and relatives coming post-haste, needles and naughbors busy over yards of homespun. But when Uncle Isaac left the Hill Farm forever, Ruth awoke to the fact that she had no longer any home. The will in which Isaac Hill was to have provided for her had been put aside unfinished; the farm was to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among the heirs; and the only one among them who offered her a shelter was the cousin she had refused to marry years before, and whose wife did not naturally second the invitation. Alone, homeless, and crippled, Ruth found herself as Christmas drew near, when comfort and friends and good cheer seem the only natural things, and misfortune a spot on the holiday sun, a cloud in its sky. The place was to be sold the following week, and there was a great packing up and pulling down, and the familiar rooms she had known so long were as naked and forlorn as the outside world, and every one was moving homeward for the holidays. But where should she go, and what should she do?—a woman on a crutch!

"And where do you go, Miss Ruth?" asked Elkanah, as if he had heard her thoughts.

"You know almost as well as I do," she answered, sadly.

"Aye, perhaps I know better," he said, raking together the coals upon the hearth. All the household goods, packed and labeled, stood ready to depart in the wainscoted kitchen, while Ruth sat on the old settee, with her hands idly folded over each other.

"It is Christmas to-morrow," she said, bitterly. "Last year we had a dance in the kitchen here, and I could balance with the best."

"Do you recall the day I came here—the early spring day?" asked Elkanah, sitting down beside her on the settee, and taking her hand in his broad palm. The thing was so strange on his part that Ruth drew it away quickly and turned her head aside.

"Aye, I remember well enough." If this man was going to take pity upon her, she would show him that even a cripple had some pride, some spirit; and yet there had been something in the touch of his warm hand that was pleasant. She was almost sorry she had drawn her hand away, but could not give it back.

"And do you mind what answer I made when you asked why I left Ridge Farm?" not heeding her rebuff, but leaning nearer and winding a vagabond curl about an audacious brown finger.

"Yes," she said, twisting the curl into the net that confined her hair to-day—"yes, you said you left Ridge Farm because you wished to earn more, or words to that effect, not worth remembering;" for she was angry with herself because she remembered them so faithfully.

"And can you guess what it was I wished to earn? Can you? Come, here's a new conundrum. Look me in the face, Ruth, while I tell you the answer. How long was it Jacob served for Rachel? I came to earn your love, Ruth. Put your hand into mine, child, if I have not failed, and let us be thankful together." And truth to tell, the truant hand crept shyly back and nestled into his.

"And now you see, sir," laughed Ruth, on Christmas morning, as they left Greenside together, with the bells pealing across the frosty air, and drove toward Elkanah's home, where he had sent word for a person to meet him—"now, you see, I shall never marry the master of Ridge Farm, and make all the girls envious. Who knows"—with a touch of her old mischief—"but I might have done better for myself and my crutch?"

"Who knows, indeed?" answered Elkanah; and when, after half a day's journey, he drew up before a farmhouse and called for a man to take his horse, and said, "Welcome home, Ruth!" heading to kiss her mouth, Ruth exclaimed:

"What, here? Why, I passed by here six years ago with Uncle Isaac, coming home from Aunt Esther's funeral, and he said it was the Ridge Farm."

"It is the Ridge Farm," he assured her, "and I am its master, Ruth. They told me you'd jilt even an angel in disguise, but I can swear that you treat a man better. When I saw you at the fair last year I made bold to fall in love with you. Forgive me the part I played, dear; the end sanctifies the means in this case at least. Come, sweetheart, Parson Welfare is waiting for us."

And so Guy Elkanah took Ruth Ellen for his wedded wife, and it was Christmas morning at the Ridge Farm.

A Single Drop of Water.

Dr. Ewen, in a lecture, said that a drop of water was of a twofold structure. It was composed of oxygen and hydrogen chemically combined, and though both of these gases cannot be observed separately, yet when mixed in their proportionate quantities they become water. Water is not as dense as many suppose. It is full of vacant spaces, where air is found which supplies the animal and vegetable life which live, move, and have their being in this element. When it falls from the heavens in the condition of rain it cleanses the atmosphere of impurities and obnoxious gases. Every drop of water is full of life. The requisites for its existence in water, generally speaking, are rest and sunlight. But these are not absolutely necessary. These animalcules and plants existing in water wriggle and twist and drown each other as the water goes on from rill to rill through the aqueduct, along the distributing pipes in their continuing and wonderful movements, until the human being drinks it and them. One of the most prominent animals, of serpent-like shape, is known as the glutton, and is a dainty morsel. He swells, contracts, and exhibits colors and signs of absolute beauty. These were only to be observed in water that had been standing. At first all these tiny animals were supposed to belong to the vegetable kingdom, but as new and distinctive features were observed, they were claimed successfully as belonging to the animal and botanical kingdom. In one-tenth of an inch of water there is room for 1,760,000,000 of these minute animals, and they increase in the instance by the medium of one individual alone no less than 16,000,000 in twenty-four hours. Their forms are likewise of every shape that can be conceived. Nor do all of them represent distinct species, for one single specimen may pass, itself, into a variety of forms before its development is complete. The variety of the movements is likewise noticeable. They leap, skip, crawl, tie themselves into knots, jerk themselves along, creep, and one of them folds its tail over its back like the blade of a penknife, and this is kept up day and night. They are perfectly restless. The smaller animals are the swifter, and pass along at the rate of one-twelfth of an inch in four seconds. The effect of temperature has a surprising effect on their vitality. Below a temperature of ten degrees Fahrenheit they cannot survive. Some are, however, found beneath the ice, because their warmth prevents the water from congealing. They can be dried up without destroying their life, for on placing some water over them they at once begin to wriggle and work. Another peculiar feature is, that they may be turned inside out, cut up into fragments, and each of these particles will in turn develop into animals. Then there are big monsters as well, which devour the smaller ones, like in the finny tribe.

The Old Story.

In Louisville, according to the *Journal*, there walks with head erect a man who, after ruining one innocent, unsuspecting girl, married another, who was almost her near neighbor. His wife is very beautiful and attractive. When the story reached her ears, and the poor little babe was brought to her notice, her heart almost broke, and she resolved to leave the man, although he had only been her husband a few months. Relations thought it best to take no steps in the matter, and she was dissuaded from obtaining a divorce. But the smooth-faced villain was not content with the misery he had wrought, but sought to regain his power over the girl during the temporary absence of his wife. Poor thing, she was trying so hard to be worthy of the forgiveness of her father and sister who had not cast her off. One day, a car filled with passengers was passing down the street. One young man in the car called the attention of another to a beautiful girl who was about entering a store and named her as the mistress of ——. He had mistaken the innocent young sister, and a woman in the car, who overheard the remark and knew the girl, made it her business to call at the house of the two sisters and relate what occurred in the cars. The young lady turned upon her unfortunate sister, and with vehemence reproached her for the disgrace she had brought upon the family, and added that she would no longer live in the same house with her, but would hereafter live with a relative in another city, where she could escape insults. The poor wounded heart gave way, and the forsaken one fell to the floor in strong convulsions. In three days she died. Her betrayer sat upon the steps of his father-in-law's dwelling and watched the funeral as it passed.

A CURIOUS CASE.—There is a curious case on trial at Detroit. A colored man having lately been married for a second time, no funeral having intervened since his first, is accused of bigamy. His defense is that his first wife, so-called, was a white woman; that it was illegal for a negro to marry a white when he did so, and therefore that he has now at last only secured his first legal partner. The judge had to lay the case over for meditation.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Baggageman and Expressman Bound and Gagged by Masked Men—$10,000 or $15,000 Stolen.

No inconsiderable amount of excitement prevailed in this city, says the Toronto *Mail*, in consequence of a rumor prevailing that a gigantic robbery had been perpetrated on the train of the Great Western railway, which arrives in the city from Hamilton at 7 o'clock.

From the best information obtainable it appears that the American Express car attached to the train which leaves Hamilton at 5:30 P. M. was made the scene of one of the most daring robberies on record. The train in question arrived at Port Credit at the usual hour, viz.: within a minute of 6:30, and having stopped there to land passengers and baggage, started for this city. This train does not stop at the Mimico station, but proceeds straight to Toronto, and it appears that immediately after the cars had begun to move, after leaving the former place, a gang of three men, with full masks concealing their features, and smocks thrown over their ordinary clothes, entered the baggage car. The baggage-man was engaged in removing some trunks, when the three men in question laid hold of him, and having thrown him down by main force, they handcuffed him. This mancied condition of the man not, apparently, being considered satisfactory, so far as danger to the robbers was concerned, they proceeded to tie their prisoner to his baggage, and then threatened his life if he tried to give any alarm. The marauders, having made one prisoner, passed through the partition into the car of the expressman, and by this time the gang had been reinforced by two additional men, also disguised in masks and smocks. This small army of robbers having entered the express compartment, saw the expressman sitting by the stove engaged in looking through some documents. As the official looked, he observed five strange men, and that they were armed with revolvers and bowie-knives. Resistance was soon rendered useless, for two of the robbers presented pistols at the head of the official, while a third held a bowie-knife to his throat, offering to use it if any struggle were made. The expressman was then thrown down, bound, and gagged, and his pockets rifled in order to find the key of the safe, which it was intended to rob. The whole of the five men then turned their attention to ransacking the safe, from which they took valuables to the amount of from $12,000 to $15,000, according to the lowest estimate, and a much greater sum according to other accounts. The property stolen consisted of bills, gold, etc. The masked villains, however, were most dainty in their selection, for a cash-box, containing between $50 and $60 in silver, was left behind, it probably being thought too heavy to be conveniently carried. The expressman, for greater security, had been tied to the stove. The handcuffs used to secure him were of the most approved description, and he had to wear the same until he was subsequently relieved at the express office. It may be thought strange that no one on the train, excepting the two men who were fettered and bound, should have known anything of this gigantic depredation; but the surprise will cease when it is remembered that the compartments where the officials were employed were insulated from the other parts of the train, the post-office dividing them from the engine, there being no communication at the end next the passenger cars. Moreover, the noise made by the engine would prevent any cries from being heard; and thus the train arrived at the Queen's Wharf with several hundred persons in the rear of the car, little knowing that a robbery, almost romantic in its incidents, had been perpetrated within a few feet of them.

On arriving at the wharf it is the custom for this train to stop for the purpose of certain railway correspondence being delivered by the expressman to persons who are waiting to receive it. The train made its accustomed halt, and a man was waiting ready to take the correspondence usually delivered, but the expressman, of course, did not put in an appearance. The consequence was that the express car was entered, when the uncomfortable state of things became apparent. The safe was found unlocked, and the door open, and the whole contents in confusion. The two railway servants were discovered in their respective compartments. Both men, in addition to being handcuffed and bound, had been covered over with coats, cushions, and rugs. It appears, as above stated, that the train left Port Credit at 6:29 P. M., arriving at the Queen's Wharf at 6:55 P. M., thus allowing only twenty-six minutes in which to complete the robbery. When the latter place was reached the masked individuals had disappeared, or at least had assumed a new *rôle*, perchance being among those who declaimed most heartily against the wrongs perpetrated. So this as it may, they had not been satisfactorily heard of when we went to press, but it is to be hoped that are long the whole gang may fall into the hands of the officers of the law.

No Quarreling.

It is better to yield a little than to quarrel a great deal. The habit of standing up, as people call it, for their (little) rights, is one of the most disagreeable and undignified in the world. Life is too short for the perpetual bickerings which attend such a disposition; and unless a very momentous affair indeed, where other people's claims and interests are involved, it is a question if it is not wiser, happier and more prudent to yield somewhat of precious rights than squabble to maintain them. True wisdom is first pure, then peaceable and gentle.

In the Sixth Ward of New York a raid was made on a dance house, and the following nationalities were represented in the arrests made: Italians, Germans, Russians, Irish, Chinese, Poles and Scandinavians.

In a Western Court.

We have before referred to the Detroit justice, whose decisions and sentences are so much after a style of his own. Here is another description of his court: Nine men, aged from eighteen to fifty-five, walked out, and the janitor arranged them in a half circle around the desk. His honor lifted his voice nine times to ask if they were guilty or not guilty of the charge of vagrancy, and nine voices squealed out in answer,

"Guilty!"

Sergeant Barges had made a day of it, and gathered them in from the shores of the gurgling river and from the bleak alleys, and there they stood. Some were tall and commanding, and some were short and retiring in demeanor. There wasn't a whole coat on any man's back, and some of the nine hadn't passed a comb through their hair since the day of the last Chicago fire. Some assumed graceful positions, and others didn't care a plum for grace, but hung to the railing and waited for the performance to begin. It soon began. It began with a speech, his honor remarking:

Fellow Citizens of America: Never before during my career as judge of the court have I ever seen so many vagrants before me at one time, and it may be years before I see another such lot. If I should speak to you separately it would take half a day for me to express my feelings, and so I shall speak to you collectively. I presume you all know the object of this meeting, and I presume you are ready for business. Have any of you anything to say?

There was a pause. Some of the nine looked at Bijah and wondered why no capillary substance vegetated on top of his cranium, and others gazed at the clerk and wondered how many election bets he lost.

"If none of you have anything to say I will go on with my speech," continued his honor. "It will be brief and to the point. I shall make no mention of the Pilgrim Fathers, nor refer to the glorious Fourth of July, nor yet advert to the present stringency of the money market. What I desire to impress upon your minds is the fact that each of you is chalked for a stay of four months at the workhouse. The convention stands adjourned."

The janitor presently returned with Joe Sweeney, an old fellow who was brought in on the same charge, but who had been overlooked when the nine came out.

"Oh, well, it's all right," remarked his honor, as he laid down the warrant; "I'd rather had you out with the crowd, but I'll sentence you all the same. You look good natured, and I see that you are pretty old. You will go up for four months, and when the snowflakes fall and the north wind whistles you'll thank me that you have a good bed and plenty to eat."

Charles Godfrey said he kept books, and he didn't deny being a little absentminded on account of drink. He knew it wasn't the right thing to gulp down old Jamaica and then go out and hang to a lamppost and want to fight somebody because he couldn't see the eclipse, but he wasn't prepared to say that he could keep entirely sober until New Year's.

"You might be a prominent gas light in this dark world if you only had stamina," remarked the court; "but I see that you are down-hearted and lethargic. Instead of soaring like the eagle you are willing to crawl around like a sore-headed fox. I've got to send you up for sixty days, and when you come out I hope you'll have the Washington out to your hair and a regular Julius Cæsar look to your eye."

Charles Raff said that he was a milkman and that, having taken a drop of something wet to keep the cold out, he had been overcome by the subtle enemy and been laid on his back. He felt ashamed of himself and in the future he would be found arrayed on the side of cold water and the ice interest.

"I like your way of talking," replied his honor, "and I guess I'll let you go. Be careful after this, and if you could pump less water into your milk I presume your feelings, when you come to square your account with the world, would be altogether easier."

Theory of the Sun.

"The eruptions which are all the time occurring on the sun's surface," says Professor Young, "almost compel the supposition that there is a crust of some kind which restrains the imprisoned gases, and through which they force their way with great violence. This crust may consist of a more or less continuous sheet of rain, not of water, of course, but of materials whose vapors are shown by means of the spectroscope to exist in the solar atmosphere, and whose condensation and combinations are supposed to furnish the solar heat. The continuous overflow of the solar heat is equivalent to the supply that would be developed by the condensation from steam to water of a layer about five feet thick over the whole surface of the sun per minute.

"As this tremendous rain descends, the velocity of the falling drops would be retarded by the resistance of the denser gases underneath, the drops would coalesce until continuous sheets would be formed, and the sheets would unite and form a sort of bottomless ocean resting upon the innumerable ascending jets and bubbles. In other words, the sun, according to this view, is a gigantic bubble, whose walls are gradually thickening, and its diameter diminishing at a rate determined by its loss of heat. It differs, however, from ordinary bubbles in the fact that its skin is constantly penetrated by blasts and jets from within."

HORSES.—At a large horse sale in New York the animals sold at prices ranging from $125 to $300. The bidding was spirited and the prices were considered good. At the sale a team of gray horses, matched, and seven years old, went for $440.

Items of Interest.

The last cup of frolic—A hic-cup

Worship your heroes from afar; contact withers them.

"Fred, how is your sweetheart?" "Pretty well, I guess; she says I needn't call any more."

"How far will a penny go?" Well, a Scotch firm of wire manufacturers have drawn one out to 2,700 feet.

Tramps are getting fewer in New England, the plan of arresting them as vagrants having been widely adopted.

We are told that "the smallest hair will throw a shadow." And so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you find it in your victuals.

The running horse Longfellow is held to be worth more than $20,000, the above-mentioned price having been offered and refused for him the other day.

The proper way for a lady to direct a letter this winter is to run the direction from corner to corner, scatter three one-cent stamps over the envelope, and write "important" on any vacant space left.

The Paris police have discovered a manufactory of begging letters; not only was there a good sale for these, all in various forms, but, actually, a list of soft-headed citizens could be purchased into the bargain.

Dexter is fed low, according to prevailing ideas of horse diet. He has not, in Mr. Bonner's hands, been treated to more than nine quarts of oats a day, a quart or two of bran, and a few wisps of hay, given carefully and with great regularity.

A woman in Manchester, N. H., came very near having two husbands. The ceremony of uniting her to a certain man was about to be performed, when her husband, who disappeared years ago, stepped into the room, and the proceedings came to a sudden stop.

A company of California farmers, being unable to get their grain to market at reasonable rates of transportation, joined together recently and built a narrow gauge railroad, twenty miles long, to the nearest port. They expect to pay for the road in a short time by their savings on freight.

James Higgins and family were saved from death, near Worcester, Mass., by the providential strength of harness leather. They were riding in a wagon, the horses ran away, the hind wheels went off a bridge into a chasm, but the harness caught on a timber and held the rest of the vehicle safely.

An old French countess of the most exquisite politeness was about to breathe her last, when she received a call from an acquaintance ignorant of her mortal illness. The answer sent down from the chamber of the departing sufferer was memorably unique: "The Countess de Rouen sends her compliments to Madame de Calais, but begs to be excused, as she is engaged in dying."

A young lady who whistles defends herself in the *Christian at Work* as follows: "Let no one deny me the privilege of whistling when sewing alone at my sewing machine. If I am compelled to walk the street alone at night, I never fear danger at an approaching footstep if it be accompanied with the music of whistling. I do not believe a person can whistle who is intent on evil."

Ira Aldridge, the colored actor who gained such fame in Europe, used to play Lear as a white man. A flesh-colored skull cap with a few locks of silver hair covering his head came down to his eyebrows; a wax addition was made to his nose; a thick coat of paint bedecked his cheeks, while a great white beard concealed the lower part of his face and fell upon his bosom. He dressed the character successfully, and in Germany and Russia, where he was a great favorite, he was thought to play it with magnificent force and genius.

A Good Fight Better than a Speech.

Congressman Sayler, of Ohio, admits that he can't speak against a fight. Said he: "John Ryan came to me last night, and, says he, 'If you don't come out and speak at our meeting on Walnut Hills to-night, you'll lose fifty votes there; now you will, sure.' Well, I had to speak down in my own ward, the Fourth, and there we had a fine lively, rousing meeting. Jake Gardner made a lively speech, 'on account.' It was rather rough to have to go out in the country after speaking in the city, but I didn't want to disappoint the people out there. I have made fourteen speeches in six nights. It was as cold as Iceland, but Ryan said I must come, as he would announce me to appear positively at seven o'clock. So I got a carriage and took Jack Connolly in with me and went out. Ox. Dodds was speaking vigorously when I got there, and I had to wait for him to get through. There were about twenty-five men at the meeting. It was cold. Well, I started in, and, after my introductory, began to talk about Western interests, when a fight commenced a little distance off. I was just getting warmed up when that fight commenced, but that cooled me off. You ought to have seen that crowd edge over towards that fight. It was funny. In a minute that fight had all the audience, and I hadn't a man left. I simply quit, with the remark that a good fight was better than a speech, anyhow."

A Sad Picture.

The fact that over eight hundred young girls, most of whom had never been on the stage, answered an advertisement calling for two hundred girls to take part in the ballet of a spectacular drama in New York, says the *Sun*, is very significant. There are not hundreds, but thousands of respectable young women in this city to whom the problem of life this winter looks very serious. At the best barely able to maintain themselves, the "hard times" have taken away the slender support, and a soup-house existence, or worse stares them in the face.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention not the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduct on of 25 per cent upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications, every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and Commercial advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

Congress assembled on Monday. The first business in order was the reading of the President's Message. It is a plain and outspoken document, emphatic in assertion of the doctrine that the Government sho'd live up to its honest obligations, and in recommending an early return to specie payment. We have not the space for any extended comments this week, but will try and give the Message in full in our next issue.

The brethren of the Democratic press gleefully point us to the right cheerful and prosperous condition of affairs in the Democratic State of Ohio, as set forth in the late message of Governor Allen. We take pleasure in contemplating the agreeable picture—all the more for the reason that the State owes its prosperity to the excellent management of its Republican rulers during their preceding twenty years lease of power.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has rendered a decision excluding colored children from the benefits of the common school fund. We are at a loss to understand the ground of this decision, and cannot, with the limited knowledge at present at our command, account for the strange decision. If colored people are citizens, their children are on precisely the same basis, before the law, as are any other children. If the Democratic upheaval is thus likely to endanger the legal rights of the colored people, we hope the House will promptly enact the Civil Rights bill, and thus make them secure.

The Secretary of the State Central Committee of the Prohibition party in this State gives the average vote of his party, at the last election, at 6,181. The majority of the Democrats on the State ticket, except Supreme Judge, which was not in contest, was about 1,500 on the average. The Philadelphia *Press* says of this: "If these figures are correct, the temperance men have defeated General Beath, the only out-and out temperance man on either ticket. They have also defeated the State ticket of the Republican party—the party from whom they received such friendly legislation during the last session of the State Legislature."

On Tuesday occurred the transit of the planet Venus—the passage of that planet between the earth and the sun. It was not observable here, but scientific men from the leading civilized nations had stationed themselves at available points to make observations. For the past year the approaching event has been very widely discussed by scientific men and very elaborate preparations were made in the United States, England, France, Germany and Russia to gain all the information possible from the rare occurrence. The Russian government sent out twenty-seven expeditions, at an expense of over a million dollars; France twelve expeditions, England eleven, Germany ten, and the United States eight. Our government appropriated $150,000 for the purpose and placed all necessary naval vessels at the disposal of the expeditions. The first object aimed at by the observations which were prepared for with so much care was to measure accurately the distance to the sun. When this is accomplished the planets and fixed stars can be accurately ascertained as to distance.

King Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, is on his way to Washington. He will pay his respects to the President in full dress—a pair of collar and a pair of spats.

Judge Black does not seem sanguine of his election as United States Senator from this State, and we are glad to know that even *he* does not regard that event as at all probable. He says that Pennsylvania "will be represented on the Senate, not probably by me, but by some other Democrat who will do more than I can to lift her up and wipe all the shames of the past from her queenly brow." It is very certain that it is not in the power of this old political charlatan to wipe off any shame from Pennsylvania. He is, himself, one of "the shames of the past" over which the State has to sorrow. He disgraced her while in Buchanan's Cabinet, and it would be a queer way to wipe off that shame by sending him to the Senate.

According to Fernando Wood the line of policy which the Democracy ought to pursue is "investigation upon investigation." He is, however, not at all anxious that they shall include in their investigations a little episode in his earlier history, concerning an indictment for fraud, forgery and perjury, from which he escaped by a mere technicality of the law. Of course not.

The Warren *Ledger* says that half the working population of that county are out of work. And the *Ledger* is a Democratic paper, and it is only a month since the great Democratic victory which was to usher in "good times."

It is believed that no action will be had upon the tariff at the present session of Congress.

What it Costs

Few people have a right idea of the cost of a daily paper. The sum is a fabulous one, that keeps a Metropolitan journal running. After all the needful enterprise has been brought to bear on a live paper, there is the financial problem of daily expenses constantly staring the projectors in the face. These must be met promptly, or the whole enterprise goes by the board. The intelligent correspondent of the Chicago *Times* thus expatiates:

"The time has long passed when a daily paper could be begun with any prospect of prosperity upon a few hundred dollars and a little credit. Every year the expenses of journalists are largely increased. They are four or five times as great as they were fifteen or twenty years ago, and the probability is that they will be five times as great as they are now, fifteen or twenty years hence. The tendency is to swell the profits of great newspapers and to reduce the profits of small newspapers, until they find it inconvenient or impossible to survive. * * * * The expenses of publishing a daily paper is scarcely guessed at by outsiders. The entire cost of the New York *Herald*, for example, is said to average two thousand five hundred dollars daily, or nine hundred and twelve thousand dollars a year. The cost of publishing the *Tribune* is probably fifteen hundred dollars a day, of the *Times* twelve hundred, and of the *World* seven to eight hundred dollars.

Considerable consternation was created in Buffalo the other day, by the discovery that the records of several thousand deeds and mortgages, and other valuable papers, in the County Clerk's office, were unsigned by the County Clerks, and were utterly worthless, notwithstanding the fact that the Clerks had been paid the proper fees for performing the work. The dereliction of duty commenced in 1865, and the committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, report the unsigned papers as follows:

For 1865 66-67, L. P. Dayton, Clerk ---------- 957
For 1868 69-70, J. H. Andrus, Clerk ---------- 6,300
For 1871 72-73, J. H. Fisher, Clerk ---------- 7,600

Steps have been taken to have the present County Clerk complete the work of his predecessors, and thus ensure the validity of the records. It may be well to remark that the County Clerks who have been so negligent of duty, are Democrats.—*Cattaraugus Republican.*

Merchants Hotel,

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tasker, Prop'r

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of Land, to wit:

ALL that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a birch tree on the northeast corner of lot No. [illegible] thence west forty-eight and 4 10 rods, thence north one hundred and 75 100 rods to a post on the south line of lands conveyed to S. Walker, thence north sixty-two and 3-4 degrees east fifty acres and 20-100 rods, thence north 17½ degrees west ten rods, more or less, to a post on the south side of the public road, thence by said road south 84½ degrees east nine and 75 100 rods to a post in line of said lot No. 126, thence south one hundred and forty-three rods to the place of beginning. Containing forty lost and 3-10 acres, more or less. ALSO—One piece or parcel of land in same township, and village of Smethport, beginning at a stake on the road leading from Tarport to Lafayette, on the south side of the road, being the northwest corner of lot No. 1, thence south 22½ degrees east ten rods, thence west 20¼ degrees south six rods, thence north 69¾ degrees west ten rods, thence east 20¼ degrees north six rods along said road to the place of beginning. Containing sixty square rods of land, more or less, being village lot No. 2 and part of No. 3. ALSO—another lot, beginning at the northwest corner of village lot No. 4, in the village of Tarport, thence south 20¼ degrees east ten rods, thence north 69¾ degrees east six rods, thence north 20¼ degrees west ten rods, thence south 69¾ degrees west six rods, to the beginning. Containing sixty square rods, being village lot No. 4 and part of No. 3. ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in said village of Tarport, being village lots Nos. 5 and 6, and east part of No. 7, in Hogle's survey, beginning at a post corner on the highway leading up the east side of the Tunungwant creek, at the northwest corner of John F. Melvin's lot No. 4, thence south 25½ degrees east ten rods to a post, thence south 69¾ degrees west nine rods and seven and a half feet, thence north 20½ degrees west ten rods, thence north 69¾ degrees east nine rods and 7½ feet to the place of beginning. Containing sixty-four square rods and 149 square feet more or less. ALSO—Another lot or parcel of land in said village of Tarport, beginning at a post corner on the south side of the public highway, running up the east side of the Tunungwant creek, at the north east corner of a lot conveyed to J. F. Clark by Charles F. Melvin, on the 29th day of April A. D. 1865, thence south 25½ degrees east ten rods, more or less, to a post, thence west 20½ degrees south eighty nine feet more or less to a post at the southeast corner of a lot deeded to J. F. Clark by David H. Anthony and wife, on the 6th day of October, 1864, thence north 25½ degrees west ten rods more or less to the highway, thence by the highway east 20½ degrees north eighty-nine feet more or less to the beginning. Containing 12685 square feet, be the same more or less. ALSO—One village lot in said township of Bradford, bounded on the east by lands of E. V. G. Dikeman, late of Emily Miller, on the south by lands of the said E. V. B. Dikeman, also late belonging to the late Emily Miller, on the west by lands of H. Snyder, and on the north by the public highway, on the east side of the Tunungwant creek. Containing one fourth of an acre more or less. ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a post in the south line of the road leading from Tarport to Bradford, thence southwardly by land of Hiram Hogle ten rods, thence westwardly by lands of Orson Hogle, now E. D. Dikeman, four rods, thence northwardly ten rods to the south line of said road, thence eastwardly by said road, four rods to the beginning. Containing one fourth of an acre, being village lot No. 9.

All the above tracts of land comprising one property containing 47 acres, more or less about 35 acres improvement, having three frame dwelling houses, four frame barns, about 30 fruit trees, one small brick building thereon, and water brought to the house and in the yard in pipes.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the east bank of the Tunungwant creek, at a corner of land owned by Wm. D Fisher, thence south 33 degrees east 80 rods, more or less, to a post on the north side of the public highway, and at the corner of land owned by said Fisher, thence by said public highway north 65¾ degrees east thirty five rods to a post on the north side of said highway, thence north 33 degrees west sixty and 5-10 rods, more or less, to a post on the east bank of said creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning. Containing thirteen and 4-10 acres, more or less, being part of old lot No. 127, and part of Warrant No. 2409. All improved. One frame dwelling-house, one frame barn, one black smith shop, and about 30 fruit trees and a well of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning 27 rods east by, by the road, from the east corner of E. Barnes' lot, thence north 20½ degrees west fifty nine rods to a beech tree on the north line of lot No. 127, thence east by line of said lot eight and 7 10 rods, thence south 20½ degrees east fifty-five rods to the Bradford and Smethport road, thence by said road south 69¾ degrees west eight rods, to the beginning. Containing two acres and 108 square perches.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a beech tree in the northwesterly corner of the last above described lot, thence by the said lot south 20½ degrees east fifty n ne rods to the said road thence by said road south 69¾ degrees west fifteen and one-half rods, thence north 20½ degrees west fifty one rods, thence easterly by the north line of lot No. 127 seventeen rods to the place of beginning. Containing six acres, being part of lot No. 127.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land bounded on the south by public highway, on the east by land of J. E. Blair, on the north by land of J. P. Melvin and west by land of Wm Nostrum. Containing three acres. The above lots of land comprising one farm. Containing eleven acres and 125 square perches more or less, all improved having thereon one frame dwelling house, two frame barns, about 50 fruit trees, a few shade trees and shrubbery and a well of water.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township known as the Hazard store lot, beginning at a post corner being the southeast corner of a lot deeded to Hanson R. Dodge, thence north 20½ degrees west four and one-half rods, thence south 69 degrees west four rods more or less to the road leading from P. M. Fuller's Hotel across the Tunungwant creek, thence south 21 degrees east 4½ rods to a Post corner, thence north 70 degrees east 2½ rods more or less to the place of beginning. Containing 11½ square rods.

ALSO—One other lot of land in the village of Tarport, beginning at the junction of the Kendall creek road with the Bradford road, and on the east side of said road, thence south 20½ degrees east ten rods, thence south 69 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 20 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 69¾ degrees east to the beginning. Containing one fourth of an acre with a two story frame building thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land, beginning at a post corner two rods south 21 degrees west, from the spring run where the said Schoonover now brings water in pipes to his house, thence north 10 degrees west 8 rods to a post, thence north 80 degrees east two rods to a post, thence south 10 degrees east eight rods to a post, thence south eighty degrees west to the place of beginning. Containing one tenth of an acre more or less, with the right and privilege of taking the water from the spring on land hereby conveyed across any part of the land of said Schoonover in pipes or otherwise, also the right to enter upon said dig and lay pipes or otherwise to carry the water at any time and place on said Schoonover's land without any let or hinderance and being part of lot No. 127 in warrant No. 3108.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross on the south side of the road leading from the village of Bradford down the Tunungwant creek, thence south 10 degrees east 15 rods to a post, thence south 83 degrees west 16 rods to a post, thence north 18 degrees west 18 rods to a post on the west side of the spring run, thence north 81 degrees east 19 rods, to the place of beginning. Containing one acre and sixty-six of an acre, more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at an ironwood on the east line of lot No. 251 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township conveyed to Wm. Holmes, thence east 134 perches to a hemlock, thence south 204 10 perches, thence west 134 3-10 perches, thence north 20 4-10 perches to the beginning. Containing forty seven and three-tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less. About 25 acres improvement, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, orchard of about 60 fruit trees, and a good spring of water thereon.

Taken in execution, and will be sold, as the property of Jos. F. Clark and Jas. M. Welch, at the suit of Dilger, Cunningham & Co., also at the suit of Mercur & Co., also at the suit of H. C. Palmer & Co., also at the suit of F. & L. H. Reed & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock, P. M. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the east bank of the Tunungwant creek, at a corner of land owned by Wm. D Fisher, thence south 33 degrees east 80 rods, more or less, to a post on the north side of the public highway, and at the corner of land owned by said Fisher, thence by said public highway north 65¾ degrees east thirty five rods to a post on the north side of said highway, thence north 33 degrees west sixty and 5-10 rods, more or less, to a post on the east bank of said creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning. Containing thirteen and 4-10 acres, more or less, being part of old lot No. 127, and part of Warrant No. 2409. All improved. One frame dwelling-house, one frame barn, one black smith shop, and about 30 fruit trees and a well of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning 27 rods east by, by the road, from the east corner of E. Barnes' lot, thence north 20½ degrees west fifty nine rods to a beech tree on the north line of lot No. 127, thence east by line of said lot eight and 7 10 rods, thence south 20½ degrees east fifty-five rods to the Bradford and Smethport road, thence by said road south 69¾ degrees west eight rods, to the beginning. Containing two acres and 108 square perches.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a beech tree in the northwesterly corner of the last above described lot, thence by the said lot south 20½ degrees east fifty n ne rods to the said road thence by said road south 69¾ degrees west fifteen and one-half rods, thence north 20½ degrees west fifty one rods, thence easterly by the north line of lot No. 127 seventeen rods to the place of beginning. Containing six acres, being part of lot No. 127.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land bounded on the south by public highway, on the east by land of J. E. Blair, on the north by land of J. P. Melvin and west by land of Wm Nostrum. Containing three acres. The above lots of land comprising one farm. Containing eleven acres and 125 square perches more or less, all improved having thereon one frame dwelling house, two frame barns, about 50 fruit trees, a few shade trees and shrubbery and a well of water.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township known as the Hazard store lot, beginning at a post corner being the southeast corner of a lot deeded to Hanson R. Dodge, thence north 20½ degrees west four and one-half rods, thence south 69 degrees west four rods more or less to the road leading from P. M. Fuller's Hotel across the Tunungwant creek, thence south 21 degrees east 4½ rods to a Post corner, thence north 70 degrees east 2½ rods more or less to the place of beginning. Containing 11½ square rods.

ALSO—One other lot of land in the village of Tarport, beginning at the junction of the Kendall creek road with the Bradford road, and on the east side of said road, thence south 20½ degrees east ten rods, thence south 69 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 20 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 69¾ degrees east to the beginning. Containing one fourth of an acre with a two story frame building thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land, beginning at a post corner two rods south 21 degrees west, from the spring run where the said Schoonover now brings water in pipes to his house, thence north 10 degrees west 8 rods to a post, thence north 80 degrees east two rods to a post, thence south 10 degrees east eight rods to a post, thence south eighty degrees west to the place of beginning. Containing one tenth of an acre more or less, with the right and privilege of taking the water from the spring on land hereby conveyed across any part of the land of said Schoonover in pipes or otherwise, also the right to enter upon said dig and lay pipes or otherwise to carry the water at any time and place on said Schoonover's land without any let or hinderance and being part of lot No. 127 in warrant No. 3108.

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ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning 27 rods east by, by the road, from the east corner of E. Barnes' lot, thence north 20½ degrees west fifty nine rods to a beech tree on the north line of lot No. 127, thence east by line of said lot eight and 7 10 rods, thence south 20½ degrees east fifty-five rods to the Bradford and Smethport road, thence by said road south 69¾ degrees west eight rods, to the beginning. Containing two acres and 108 square perches.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a beech tree in the northwesterly corner of the last above described lot, thence by the said lot south 20½ degrees east fifty n ne rods to the said road thence by said road south 69¾ degrees west fifteen and one-half rods, thence north 20½ degrees west fifty one rods, thence easterly by the north line of lot No. 127 seventeen rods to the place of beginning. Containing six acres, being part of lot No. 127.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land bounded on the south by public highway, on the east by land of J. E. Blair, on the north by land of J. P. Melvin and west by land of Wm Nostrum. Containing three acres. The above lots of land comprising one farm. Containing eleven acres and 125 square perches more or less, all improved having thereon one frame dwelling house, two frame barns, about 50 fruit trees, a few shade trees and shrubbery and a well of water.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township known as the Hazard store lot, beginning at a post corner being the southeast corner of a lot deeded to Hanson R. Dodge, thence north 20½ degrees west four and one-half rods, thence south 69 degrees west four rods more or less to the road leading from P. M. Fuller's Hotel across the Tunungwant creek, thence south 21 degrees east 4½ rods to a Post corner, thence north 70 degrees east 2½ rods more or less to the place of beginning. Containing 11½ square rods.

ALSO—One other lot of land in the village of Tarport, beginning at the junction of the Kendall creek road with the Bradford road, and on the east side of said road, thence south 20½ degrees east ten rods, thence south 69 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 20 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 69¾ degrees east to the beginning. Containing one fourth of an acre with a two story frame building thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land, beginning at a post corner two rods south 21 degrees west, from the spring run where the said Schoonover now brings water in pipes to his house, thence north 10 degrees west 8 rods to a post, thence north 80 degrees east two rods to a post, thence south 10 degrees east eight rods to a post, thence south eighty degrees west to the place of beginning. Containing one tenth of an acre more or less, with the right and privilege of taking the water from the spring on land hereby conveyed across any part of the land of said Schoonover in pipes or otherwise, also the right to enter upon said dig and lay pipes or otherwise to carry the water at any time and place on said Schoonover's land without any let or hinderance and being part of lot No. 127 in warrant No. 3108.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross on the south side of the road leading from the village of Bradford down the Tunungwant creek, thence south 10 degrees east 15 rods to a post, thence south 83 degrees west 16 rods to a post, thence north 18 degrees west 18 rods to a post on the west side of the spring run, thence north 81 degrees east 19 rods, to the place of beginning. Containing one acre and sixty-six of an acre, more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at an ironwood on the east line of lot No. 251 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township conveyed to Wm. Holmes, thence east 134 perches to a hemlock, thence south 204 10 perches, thence west 134 3-10 perches, thence north 20 4-10 perches to the beginning. Containing forty seven and three-tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less. About 25 acres improvement, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, orchard of about 60 fruit trees, and a good spring of water thereon.

Taken in execution, and will be sold, as the property of Jos. F. Clark and Jas. M. Welch, at the suit of Dilger, Cunningham & Co., also at the suit of Mercur & Co., also at the suit of H. C. Palmer & Co., also at the suit of F. & L. H. Reed & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone marking the intersection of Biddell street, otherwise known as the Smethport road, and Edgar street, thence north 17 degrees 25 minutes west 480 feet to a stone marking the intersection of Edgar street with Greeves street, thence south 72 degrees, 55 minutes west 255 feet to a stone marking the intersection of Greeves street and Chase street extended, thence in a southwesterly direction (angle 126 degrees 30 minutes) 415 3-10 feet to a stone marking the boundary of the right of way of the Philadelphia & Erie Railway Company, being 66 feet distant from the centre of the Railroad track thence running south-easterly following the boundary of the right of way 239 feet to a stone, thence north 72 degrees 35 minutes east, (angle 120 degrees 59 minutes) 349 3-10 of a feet to the place of beginning, containing four acres, more or less, upon which is located a large hotel known as the Thompson House. Also the following lots or squares as designated by the plot of the village of Kane to wit: Nos. 28, 44, 66 and 67, containing five and three-fourths acres each. Nos. 14 and 36 containing five and one-half acres each, Nos. 4, 8 10, 12, 18 20, 22, 26, 29 30, 32, 34 and 42, containing three and one half acres each, be the same more or less. Also subdivision No. 91 of warrant No. 3165. no. 78 of warrant No. 3162, No. 77 of warrant 3158, No. 80 of warrant 3160, No. 79 of warrant No. 3210, situate in the township of Wetmore, and each containing 230 acres more of less. Also all the following warrants and portions of warrants in Wetmore township to wit: Nos. 3121, 3097, 3102, 3129, 3127, 3131, 3212, 321, 33215, 3176, 3135, 3172, containing 630 acres each, 3166 containing 350 acres. 3210 containing 300 acres, 3210 containing 400 acres, 3175 containing 200 acres, 3167 containing 600 acres, 3154 containing 300 acres, 3150 containing 600 acres, and 3150 containing 375 acres. Also the following warrants and parts of warrants situate in Hamlin township, to wit: Nos. 2469, 2500 2505, 2503, 2538, 2535, 2571, 2538, 2539, 2530, 2691 2505, 2503, 2538, 2535, 2570, 2691 2693, 2697, 3123, 2705, 2698, 2699, 2570, 2691 2693, 2697, 3123, 3124, 3127, 3130 and 2592, each containing 390 acres, No. 2500 containing 380 acres, 2509 containing 400 acres, and No. 2507 containing 590 acres, unimproved. Subject to the following mortgages to wit: The McKean and Elk Land mortgages to wit: The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Samuel Wilson and Edward F. Clay, Trustees, dated Feb. 1st, A. D. 1865, and recorded in McKean county, in Mortgage Book B, page 166.

The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Chas. H. Hutchinson and Harry G. Clay, Trustees, dated June 23d, 1867 and recorded in McKean county in Mortgage Book D, page 202.

The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Chas. H. Hutchinson and Harry G. Clay, Trustees, dated Dec. 20, A. D. 1870, recorded in McKean county in Mortgage Book B, page 280.

Taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company at the suit of Robert Patterson and Wm. Hacker.

M. P. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *el. Fieri Fa* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock, P. M.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a Pine corner, being the south east corner of warrant No. 76 as established by a resurvey, thence north seventy five and one fourth degrees west twenty-eight perches; thence north sixty degrees west sixty-one and eight tenths perches to a beech corner, thence north sixty-two degrees west, twenty-three and five-tenths perches to the centre of the turnpike, thence south thirty six and one fourth degrees west thirteen and two tenths perches, thence south twenty six and one half degrees west sixteen perches to the north bank of the Allegany River at the bridge, thence south nine degrees west fifteen and two tenths perches thence south sixty seven and three fourths degrees west fourteen and two tenths perches, thence south forty nine and three fourths degrees west nine and eight-tenths perches to the south line of the warrant, thence by the said line west fifty-four and six tenths perches to the south west corner of the warrant, being a post, thence north ninety perches to a post corner, thence east to one hundred and two perches to a post corner, thence south ninety perches to the place of beginning containing eighty-eight acres and forty square perches, strict measure, more or less

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the north west corner of lot No. 98 of the allotment of Keating & Co.s lands in said township, thence north eighty perches thence east one hundred perches, thence south eighty perches, thence west one hundred perches to the beginning containing fifty acres more or less, being lot No. 99 of the said Keating lands.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows Beginning at the north west corner of John Fobes lot No 97, thence north thirty-four perches to the east west corner of lot No. 99, thence east one hundred eighty two perches, thence south ten perches, thence east two perches, thence south twenty four perches, thence west one hundred and eighty four perches to the beginning, containing thirty nine acres, being lot No. 98 in warrant No. 3457 of the Keating lands in said township. The three above described tracts of land comprise one property. Containing 177 3-4 acres more or less about one 112 acres improved, and having thereon one two story frame tavern house, one two story frame store, two frame dwelling houses, four frame barns, one wagon shed, one corn house, one brick milk house, one log house, one blacksmith shop, about one hundred fruit trees, several shade trees, water brought to the hotel and barn in pipes and several springs of water.

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Waterbury Miller, east by the turnpike, south by land of Hyde Rice and west by the Allegheny River containing twenty-five acres, more or less,—about ten acres improved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Ransom Larrabee at the suit of A. S. Taylor.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 29, 1874.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *el. Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Bradford, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of village lot No. 308 on the north line of school street, thence north 20 rods, thence east 6 rods, thence south 20 rods to a post at the southwest corner of village lot No. 310, on the north line of said street, thence west along said street 6 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 120 square perches, being lots Nos. 309 and 311. Unimproved.

Taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Morris M. Houghton, at the suit of J. M. Tait, use of F. A. Newell.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Nov. 29, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post standing 242 3-10 perches west and 137 7-10 perches south of a hemlock tree being the southeast corner of warrant number 4321, as established by a resurvey, said being part of said warrant, thence west eighty perches to a hemlock tree corner, thence south one hundred and fifty-three perches to a small beech tree corner, thence east eighty perches to a post corner, thence north one hundred and fifty-three perches to the place of beginning. Containing seventy-six acres and five tenths of an acre strict measure, be the same more or less. Unimproved

Taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Martin Vanliew at the suit of John M. Miley, use of State Bank, of Olean.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Oct. 28, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the east bank of the Tunungwant creek, at a corner of land owned by Wm. D Fisher, thence south 33 degrees east 80 rods, more or less, to a post on the north side of the public highway, and at the corner of land owned by said Fisher, thence by said public highway north 65¾ degrees east thirty five rods to a post on the north side of said highway, thence north 33 degrees west sixty and 5-10 rods, more or less, to a post on the east bank of said creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning. Containing thirteen and 4-10 acres, more or less, being part of old lot No. 127, and part of Warrant No. 2409. All improved. One frame dwelling-house, one frame barn, one black smith shop, and about 30 fruit trees and a well of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning 27 rods east by, by the road, from the east corner of E. Barnes' lot, thence north 20½ degrees west fifty nine rods to a beech tree on the north line of lot No. 127, thence east by line of said lot eight and 7 10 rods, thence south 20½ degrees east fifty-five rods to the Bradford and Smethport road, thence by said road south 69¾ degrees west eight rods, to the beginning. Containing two acres and 108 square perches.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a beech tree in the northwesterly corner of the last above described lot, thence by the said lot south 20½ degrees east fifty n ne rods to the said road thence by said road south 69¾ degrees west fifteen and one-half rods, thence north 20½ degrees west fifty one rods, thence easterly by the north line of lot No. 127 seventeen rods to the place of beginning. Containing six acres, being part of lot No. 127.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land bounded on the south by public highway, on the east by land of J. E. Blair, on the north by land of J. P. Melvin and west by land of Wm Nostrum. Containing three acres. The above lots of land comprising one farm. Containing eleven acres and 125 square perches more or less, all improved having thereon one frame dwelling house, two frame barns, about 50 fruit trees, a few shade trees and shrubbery and a well of water.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township known as the Hazard store lot, beginning at a post corner being the southeast corner of a lot deeded to Hanson R. Dodge, thence north 20½ degrees west four and one-half rods, thence south 69 degrees west four rods more or less to the road leading from P. M. Fuller's Hotel across the Tunungwant creek, thence south 21 degrees east 4½ rods to a Post corner, thence north 70 degrees east 2½ rods more or less to the place of beginning. Containing 11½ square rods.

ALSO—One other lot of land in the village of Tarport, beginning at the junction of the Kendall creek road with the Bradford road, and on the east side of said road, thence south 20½ degrees east ten rods, thence south 69 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 20 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 69¾ degrees east to the beginning. Containing one fourth of an acre with a two story frame building thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land, beginning at a post corner two rods south 21 degrees west, from the spring run where the said Schoonover now brings water in pipes to his house, thence north 10 degrees west 8 rods to a post, thence north 80 degrees east two rods to a post, thence south 10 degrees east eight rods to a post, thence south eighty degrees west to the place of beginning. Containing one tenth of an acre more or less, with the right and privilege of taking the water from the spring on land hereby conveyed across any part of the land of said Schoonover in pipes or otherwise, also the right to enter upon said dig and lay pipes or otherwise to carry the water at any time and place on said Schoonover's land without any let or hinderance and being part of lot No. 127 in warrant No. 3108.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross on the south side of the road leading from the village of Bradford down the Tunungwant creek, thence south 10

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one years subscription, if not more, and will please act as conscience dictates.

The music of the Band is improving.

There is one place in town to get a good suit of clothes cheap—at Gunzberg's

Two members elect of the State House of Representatives have died since election.

It now turns out that salt meat doesn't make brains after all. What will Gould, of the Cameron Press, try next.

Jerry Black says there are more candidates for United States Senator in Pennsylvania than there are shad in the Susquehanna.

There is some consolation in the fact that the people of Coudersport, as well as Smethport, have so far been unable to revive their Literary Society.

If any one has borrowed a copy of "Bobby Burns' Poems of John H. Chadwick, they will oblige him by being reminded of the fact, and returning the book.

Col. Wilcox, of Jersey Shore, is said to resemble Josephus—Williamsport Bulletin.

Evidently a typographical error. For Josephus read Joseph.

If you want a steel engraving of Gen. R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, "Brick" Pomeroy, or any other notorious traitor to his country, subscribe for Pomeroy's Democrat. Only $2,50 a year

The office of Postmaster at Emporium has been raised to the grade of a Presidential appointment requiring the confirmation of the Senate, at a salary of $1000 or upwards.

The Methodist Episcopal church started one hundred and eight years ago with five members. It now numbers nearly four million. During the last ten years its membership has increased over half a million on this continent.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, John Grantier, of McKean county, was thrown from a wagon near Howard's Siding and dislocated his left arm at the elbow joint. Dr Lansing was sent for and reduced it.—Cameron Press.

We are in receipt of the initial number of the HERALD, a new paper just started at Reynoldsville by Messrs. Brandon & Reynolds, with the latter as editor. The number before us is fresh, neat, well edited and well patronized by home advertisers. It is a "patent outside," but is for that reason the more profitable to the publishers and the more valuable to the subscribers.

The poorest man in community that cheerfully does honest work for honest wages is a more useful citizen than the richest man who does nothing with his money but keep it on interest, and who spends most of his time in complaining about the evil habits and short comings of his neighbors.

The dwelling house of Audditor General Allen, one mile above Warren, was burned to the ground Tuesday forenoon. Nearly all the furniture was saved. The fire originated in the roof from a defective flue. The General and wife were witnesses of the unfortunate affair. The loss will be $15,000; the insurance $7,500.—Ex.

Now is the time of the year for little and big boys to furnish the papers with interesting local items by venturing on the treacherous ice, and being carried home to their weeping parents cold and dripping corpses. A little boy of one of our neighbors tried it the other day, but did not succeed in getting anything more than a thorough wetting.

PERSONAL.—Col. Wilcox returned home Tuesday. We had begun to regard him as a citizen of Smethport, and shall hope that his business will yet make his stay here a permanent one. If there is any one thing that our town needs more than another it is a few more enterprising, large souled men of means, and Col. Wilcox fully fills the bill.

We have been favored with a long communication from "A Lyre," in criticism of the projected County Musical Association. It is somewhat of a pity the writer should have consumed so much time, labor, paper—and brains—for nothing, because he did not know, as he ought to have known, that all were are not in the habit of printing communications, unless accompanied by the name of the writer as guaranty of good faith and sincerity.

Our neighbors of Coudersport are wide awake in the matter of fish culture. Last Spring they organized a Fishing Club for the protection of trout and the stocking of their streams with other fish to take the place of the trout as fast disappearing. Through the efforts of Judge Olmsted they have been able to obtain from the State Fish Commissioners a supply of black bass. The fish were from eight to ten inches long, and were shipped in cans, in 35 in each can.

SMETHPORT JOKE MUSEUM.—The unfortunate of a reckless individual who undertook to show off what he knew about Indians military tactics, at the house of Lawrence Boyer, on Bunker Hill, the other day, came near resulting in a serious tragedy. He was manipulating a gun loaded with buckshot in imitation of the way the "Indians" did, when the concern went off, wounding Mr. Boyer's little girl in the foot, one man in the leg and groin, and another in the head. Fortunately none were killed outright, which is very lucky for the fool who knew no better than to carelessly handle a loaded gun.

The Butts Well.

We published last week a telegram announcing the extraordinary flow of over seventy barrels of oil per day at the Butts Well. The following interesting account of the well we copy from a letter to the Cattaraugus Republican of last week:

"The Foster Oil Company have been putting down a well of late on a farm owned by Mr. A. Buchanan, a little below the Foster wells, Nos. 1 and 2, close by the road, and on the right hand side as you go up from Limestone. It is called the Butts well as I am informed. Last week on account of the amount of gas and oil it became necessary to remove the engine back from the well before proceeding with the drilling, as there was much danger of fire, consequently operations were very slow for several days. The well filled up with oil, and flowed for the first few days every other day. As they struck the sand it began to flow more frequently, and so much so that it became difficult to drill. The well is now tubed and flowing nicely.

Yesterday while standing on the bank watching the gas and listening to the subterranean sounds it began flowing very forcibly, the gas and oil rushing into the bank as if there might be a terrible commotion somewhere below.—The pipe began to shake and the tank to tremble, and, in fact, we began to tremble somewhat ourselves, and started to retreat in good order, but had proceeded but a few steps when a splash of oil on your correspondent's coat tails changed his retreat into a complete rout. The force of oil and gas had shaken the pipe so that it had removed it from the opening in the tank, and it was flying in every direction over the tank and on the ground.

The tank at this flow had filled up about fifteen inches, making some fifteen barrels that it had flowed in the space of three to five minutes. She flows in the way from six to eight times in the course of twenty-four hours.

As near as can be ascertained by good judges it produces from seventy to eighty Larrels per day, or, in Oil Creek parlance, is a hundred barrel well."

FRESH OYSTERS AT WENDEL'S! XXX—30 cents per can. MARYLAND FAVORITES—35 cents per can. SELECT—40 cents per can.

PORT ALLEGANY ITEMS.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Barney Levy has sold his clothing store to Julius Noelle, hence we shall have no more "cheap clothing" among us.

A. Crandall has contracted for the sale of his foundry at a purchase price of $2,000.

Property changing hands is a good index of enterprise and growth.

Constable Eastwood is as rude a wake a constable as the county contains, drives a good horse and attends to business.

The construction of the tannery building is about completed. Two carpenters at work last week upon the roof were precipitated to the ground by the breaking of a scaffold. They were not injured by the fall.

Sam. Townsend is visiting his brother Jos. He soon returns to his home in Michigan where he is known as a wide-a wake insurance man.

The Sartwell House gets its share of transient custom.

Public Schools were opened yesterday.

Church and Sabbath School as on the increase among us.

Educational Notes.

For the MINER.

McKEAN Co., Wetmore Tp.—The principal school of Kane was opened the first week of December, and was graded by the Directors, and county Sup't a measure long needed and which will be productive of good results. The Board of Directors here have achieved a great success financially by clearing Wetmore Tp. almost entirely of the heavy debt which has encumbered it for years, for which they deserve much credit.

CAMERON Co.—The Institute of Cameron county held in the Opera House, at Emporium, was very well attended and highly respectable, in quality as well as quantity. Instructors and Lecturers, Dr. Curry, Miss Rose McCleary, of Pittsburg, and Rev. J. D. Herr, of the same place. Arriving on Thursday evening, we heard one of the most valuable lectures often given, "Expression and Repression," from Prof. Herr, which, as well as the other exercises, were appreciated by the large audience present. Miss. McCleary read the "Last Hair," followed by other fine selections, most admirably rendered, showing great talent and cultivation as an Elocutionist. Friday was occupied by the discussion of practical questions on teaching, by the Sup't's of Cameron and McKean Co's, and the principal teachers. Col. Seltzer, of Lebanon gave a humorous lecture Friday evening, which closed the session. W. E. C.

A Card.

By an apparently concerted system of the most persistent and diligent misrepresentation, a large portion of the people of Kane, have been led to believe that the managers of the Union Sunday School, had made of it a Presbyterian Sunday School, and were deceiving the people, by still retaining the name "Union."

This is utterly false, and without the least foundation. Our School is Union. It is not at all Presbyterian, although all the workers in it are Presbyterian.

For the last eight years nearly all the Sunday School work has been done by we Presbyterians, and we have received no word of encouragement, and no helping hand from the Methodists who now claim the fruit of our labor.

The assertion that we have a Presbyterian Sunday School is false. Will some one inform us who it is that has loved and made that lie?

WM. RICHARD.

Some of Our Advertisers.

Occupying the last two columns on this page will be found the public announcements of some of our home business men who take this honorable and open-handed way of soliciting public patronage. It is needless to urge that they deserve a full measure of patronage, for the business man who so far appreciates the favor of the public as to solicit custom is sure to seek to retain trade by a system of reasonable prices and fair dealing.

McCoy & Reilly,

who head the list, have gained an enviable position among our merchants as honorable business men, and have achieved a reputation with their patrons for honest and fair dealing that should be a source of honorable pride to them. They deal in pure drugs, and liquors, books, stationary, tobacco, cigars and fancy articles, and keep none but the best. They make a specialty of Holiday goods, and have built up a promising trade in these articles. For perfect satisfaction in prices and goods call upon McCoy & Reilly.

M. L. Armstrong

next makes his bow announcing himself ready to mail your letters, send your telegrams, repair your watch, or sell you one, or any imaginable article of Jewelry you may call for. Mark is noted for his taste in the selection of Jewelry, and he is too generous hearted to put his prices up to the usual standard. Just now he has a large stock of Jewelry and toys for the Holidays which he is bound to sell.

Eaton & Sprague

invite attention to their stock of hardware, cutlery and house furnishing goods. This firm has been established but about two years, yet in that time have proven the wisdom of their venture, and built up a permanent trade. As a practical tinner Mr Eaton has no superior in this section, and customers dealing with them are sure to be given every advantage of the market.

Next in order comes our friend

J. P. Wendel,

announcing new additions and attractions. The growth of his business has been remarkable, and is due to his own enterprise and industry, and the liberal use of printers ink. He has made recent valuable additions to his stock and store room, and can furnish the best grades of staple and fancy groceries at the lowest prices

The enterprise of

John Digel

our hard working marble manufacturer increases with the growth of his business. If you want anything in the line of marble or stone work he is the man to make it for you. It is a good time now to send in orders for monuments and toombstones, as he will soon get in a new stock of marble

S. Gunzberg

the extensive wholesale and retail dealer in ready made clothing at Wellsville, N. Y., has taken advantage of the splendid opening for his business offered in this place, and is now doing a rushing business. His polite and courteous Manager, Mr Cohn, will sell a good overcoat or suit of clothes as cheap or cheaper than the same can be bought at Buffalo. Look at their stock, in the "Mixer" Building

Last, but not least,

Hamlin & Rose

announce themselves general insurance agents. They represent thoroughly reliable companies, and their's is, as far as we know, the only permanently established agency in the county. The wise man will always keep his property insured, and Hamlin & Rose will give you the benefit of the lowest rates.

THE ESTATES OF BANKRUPTS.—In June last the Bankrupt law was so amended as to require the clerk of each district Court of the United States to report the present state and condition of all the estates in bankruptcy in his hands as assignee and in the course of administration. These reports embrace a detailed statement of all the assets realized and expenditures made to date, and show the balance of money in hand and probable assets for future distribution. This is an important amendment in the interest of creditors It enables them, by personal inspection of the accounts, or upon application to the clerk, to ascertain at any time the present condition of all the estates in which they have any interest and the approximate value of their claims.

A Wellsboro livery man had a scurvy trick played upon him last week by three spectacle peddlers of good appearance; they hired three good rigs of him for a certain number of days. Last Friday he received a letter mailed at Port Allegany informing him that his horses were there, and that if he would come on and get them, he would be paid for his trouble.

He came there and found two of his rigs only but "many" Jew. The third horse he fortunately learned was at Emporium. He in company with lawyer Smith, of Port Allegany, traced the rogues to Buffalo where the trail was lost. The livery man Ketchum by name says he will catch-um yet.

We regret to hear that Gen. KANE is detained at New York by the severe illness of his daughter.

EMPORIUM.—Supt. Curtis is again among us, at his usual duties, having been out of the County for a few days as Instructor and Lecturer at the Forest County Institute, at Tionesta.

MIXER.—Our valiant Sergeant, C. H. SMITH, proud of his position for the pushing sell on the new track of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, the other day, and barely saved himself from a fatal entanglement. Mart. is enthusiastic by public spirited, but as not yet prepared to sacrifice his manly form for ballast on a new railroad.

A new postoffice has been established about two miles east of Smethport, to be called Centerville & S. Gilpin, Postmaster. It will prove a great accommodation to the people at that vicinity.

DIED.

YEXLEY.—On Friday, Nov. 20th, JOSEPHUS, wife of F. J. Yexley, in the 30th year of her age.

HUNT.—In Keating on Sunday, October 9, 1874, Mr. THOMAS HUNT, aged 56 years and 7 months.

He was a man beloved by all who knew him. He lived and died a Christian, and leaves a few surviving friends to mourn his loss.

SNYDER.—In LaFayette, Wis., Mrs. DEBORA D. SNYDER, in the 71st year of her age.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

E. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
15 PEARL ST., KANE, PA.
Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

S. W. Smith.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention given to collections.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Bingham Estate.

Robt H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me, also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

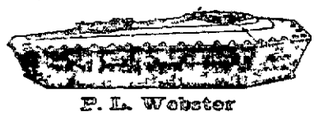
New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPICHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL SASSE.
Smethport May 9 1872.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keep ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Alfred Sturdivant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

New Gun Shop

At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gunsmith Shop at Turtle Point, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
A. M. Hindley.
Turtle Point, Pa. Nov 12, '74-3m

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable farm, situated on Valentine Hill, in Bradford township, eight miles from the Borough of Bradford. Said farm contains 103 acres, with 35 improved. Good farm buildings, 40 apple trees, a large chestnut orchard, and three living springs thereon.
For terms and other particulars, address
FRANK PERKINS,
11-49-3m Smethport, Pa.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 45 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

Executor's Sale.

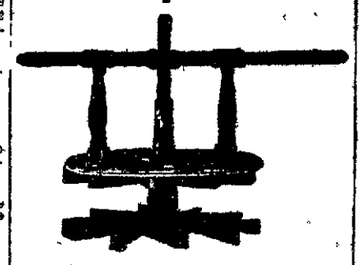
WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Robbins, deceased, late of the township of Norwich, have been granted to the subscriber, I will expose to public sale, on, THURSDAY,
JANUARY 14, 1875,
at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property:
One hundred and fifty (150) acres, fifty (50) acres of which being improved, with dwelling-house, barn, wagon-house, and orchard thereon.
GEORGE CORWIN, Executor.
Dec. 3, 1874-3.

Petition.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETition will be presented at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a law reinstating the Commissioners of the Big Level State Road, long enough to collect present taxes, pay up liabilities and settle up accounts.
For the Commissioners
W. S. OVIATT.
Dec. 3, 1874-4.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A N Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" M N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John D Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp,	" Horace Vanskiele,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
D. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

Official Notice.

The P. O. address of the Co. Sup't will hereafter be

CURTISVILLE,
McKean Co., Pa.

☞ Residence unchanged, and office continued, as heretofore, at Smethport, in the Court House, 2d floor front, s. e. corner room.

OFFICE DAYS—Saturdays, when I can be seen on official business, all other time being spent away from home visiting schools.
W. H. CURTIS.
Dec. 5, 1874.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.
ABNER R. TUBBS.
Sept. 10, 1874.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. H. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Send three cent stamp for circular. Address
PURCHASING AGENCY OF
"Our Own Fireside,"
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of
"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"
A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

24 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1.50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address
Our Own Fireside Pub. Co.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.
Canvassers wanted.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE **Holidays.**

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES.

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

EATON & SPRAGUE

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

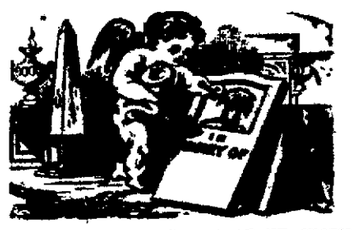
CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.



ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

New Clothing Store

In Smethport!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Hats & Caps

and

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

COMPRISING

MUSLIN & WOOLEN SHIRTS, COLLARS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GUNZBERG, Proprietor. H. COHN, Manager.

INSURE! INSURE!

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable companies, apply to

☞ **HAMLIN & ROSE,** SMETHPORT, PA.

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila., Ins. Co. of North America,

—AND—

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

Tuscumbia, Ala., Partially Destroyed—Eleven Persons Killed and Thirty Wounded.

A correspondent writing from Tuscumbia, Ala., of the frightful storm which passed over that place, says:

The weather was warm, and more like June than November. Toward evening a soft, warm wind began to blow from the southwest and a thick bank of dark clouds was seen to form in that direction. At sundown rain began to fall and lightning was seen in the distance. Shortly after dark most of the people were quietly seated around their supper tables, when suddenly a sound like rushing thunder was heard in the streets, and before the terrified inhabitants were fully aware of the danger that threatened them, the storm had passed over. The people, whose houses were unhurt, incontinently rushed into the streets. They found men, women, and children dying in all directions, their cries of alarm mingling with the moaning of dying animals. Houses were blown down in many places, and the streets and roads were everywhere filled with crumbling walls and shattered timbers.

A few of the citizens hastily formed themselves into an organized body, appointed a leader, and set about ascertaining the nature of the damage that had been done. As they were about to set out, they were met by a little girl named Lillie Elliott, who, with white lips and trembling voice, told them that her aunt's house had been completely blown down and that she feared every one in it had been killed. The party at once hastened to the house indicated, and found that it was indeed a ruin. Everything was still about the place, and the men were about to turn away from it when they heard the voice of a child crying for assistance. The call came from the middle of the fallen building, and the party, by this time largely reinforced, set at once to work to remove the brick and timber near the place indicated. After fifteen minutes' hard work they were rewarded by finding two little girls, one five and the other eight years of age. One of the children was entirely unhurt, and was easily removed. The other had her arm firmly wedged in between two beams, but with a courage that was marvelous in one so young, she called out to the men, "Get my mother out, get my mother out, never mind me." At last the beams were cut away and the little one released.

Digging further into the rubbish a terrible sight met the eyes of the workmen. On a broken bed lay the body of a dead woman, two massive cross-timbers resting on her neck. Under her were two little children locked in each other's arms, both dead and crushed out of all shape. The lady was the wife of State Senator Moore, who was recently elected. Both her youngest children were undressed when found, and the little girls who were rescued said that their mother was just putting the children to bed when the house was blown down.

Lillie Lillie Elliott, who gave the alarm, was a niece of Mrs. Moore's, and was visiting her little girls when the storm came on. She says that she felt the house falling all about her, but, strange as it may seem, she was unharmed, finding herself on top of the fallen house. The bodies of Mrs. Moore and her two children were conveyed to the house of a friend.

When the first shock of the tornado had passed, John Hodgkins, a young man well known in the town, crawled into the hall of the Tuscumbia hotel, and stated that he had been thrown out out of the second story window of his house by the force of the storm, that the house had been entirely blown down, and that his brother's family were buried beneath the ruins.

A party at once formed, and, headed by Mr. James Halsey, a traveler for a New York house, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Hodgkins. They found the building level with the ground. Through an opening which had been formed through the falling timbers Mr. Halsey crawled under the house, and discovered Mr. Hodgkins and his wife lying upon a bed apparently dead. His party at once set to work to remove the rubbish which had fallen upon the bodies. The side of the fallen roof was cut through by willing hands, and in twenty minutes the bodies were reached. At the foot of the bed lying across it was Mr. Hodgkins, beside him his wife, and under them their four children. The six were quite dead. The mother held her youngest child in her arms, and the father was lying as if he had died in an effort to protect the other children. The bodies were fully dressed, and not at all mangled. They had evidently died of suffocation. The bodies were removed just as they were, to an adjoining house.

Shortly after the finding of the Hodgkins family, a party proceeded to the house of Mrs. J. W. Winston, a well-known lady of Tuscumbia. The house was one of the finest in the place, having cost $20,000 before the war. It was entirely destroyed, and Mrs. Winston killed. As the side of the house fell in she was driven against the standing wall of the room on the second floor, which she occupied, and a heavy wardrobe and other pieces of furniture falling upon her she was killed instantly. Her son-in-law and his family, who were in the lower story, escaped unhurt.

Later in the evening it was discovered that Miss Bettie Sharrod, a young lady living a mile out of the town, had been killed by the falling of the cottage in which she lived.

In addition to the persons found dead as narrated above, there was a number very severely wounded. Two of these are not expected to recover.

Martin Patterson, an old resident of Tuscumbia, when he first felt the shock of the storm caught his two children in his arms and, calling to his wife, rushed to the door. He succeeded in conveying one child and his wife to the street in safety, and was about to pass out with the other child when he was caught by a mass of falling timbers. With wonderful presence of mind he threw the child from him into the street, where it was taken up by its mother unharmed. Patterson was so firmly wedged in that it was some hours before he could be freed.

A man named Craig Throckmorton was in the act of carrying one of his children down his house, after the storm had passed over, when the stairway suddenly fell in. Throckmorton succeeded in reaching the street, but he was very badly cut about the head and face. His child was unhurt.

The Boy Astronomer.

The first transit of Venus ever seen by a human eye was predicted by a boy, and was observed by that boy just as he reached the age of manhood. His name was Jeremiah Horrox. We have a somewhat wonderful story to tell you about this boy.

He lived in an obscure village near Liverpool, England. He was a lover of books of science, and before he reached the age of eighteen he had mastered the astronomical knowledge of the day. He studied the problems of Kepler, and he made the discovery that the tables of Kepler indicated the near approach of the period of the transit of Venus across the sun's center. This was about the year 1635.

Often on midsummer nights the boy Horrox might have been seen in the fields watching the planet Venus. The desire sprung up within him to see the transit of the beautiful planet across the disc of the sun, for it was a sight that no eye had ever seen, and one that would tend to solve some of the greatest problems ever presented to the mind of an astronomer. So the boy began to examine the astronomical tables of Kepler, and by their aid endeavored to demonstrate at what time the next transit would occur. He found an error in the tables, and then he, being the first of all astronomers to make the precise calculation, discovered the exact date when the next transit would take place.

He told his secret to one intimate friend, a boy who like himself loved science. The young astronomer then awaited the event which he had predicted for a number of years, never seeing the loved planet in the shaded evening sky without dreaming of the day when the transit should fulfill the beautiful vision he had carried continually in his mind.

The memorable year came at last—1639. The predicted day of the transit came, too, at the end of the year. It was Sunday. It found Horrox, the boy astronomer, now just past twenty years of age, intently watching a sheet of paper in a private room, on which by the sun's reflected image. Over this reflection of the sun's disc on the paper he expected, moment by moment, to see the planet pass like a moving spot or a shadow.

Suddenly the church bells rang. He was a very religious youth, and was accustomed to heed the church bells as a call from Heaven. The paper still was spotless; no shadow broke the outer edge of the sun's luminous circle.

Still the church bells rang. Should he go? A cloud might hide the sun before his return and the expected disclosure be lost for a century.

But Horrox said to himself: "I must not neglect the worship of the Creator to see the wonderful things the Creator has made."

So he left the reflected image of the sun on the paper and went to the sanctuary.

When he returned from the service he hurried to the room. The sun was still shining, and there, like a shadow on the bright circle on the paper, was the image of the planet Venus! It crept slowly along the bright center, like the finger of the Invisible. Then the boy astronomer knew that the great problems of astronomy were correct, and the thought filled his pure heart with religious joy.

Horrox died at the age of twenty-two. Nearly one hundred and thirty years afterwards Venus was again seen crossing the sun. The whole astronomical world was then interested in the event, and expeditions of observation were fitted out by the principal European governments. It was observed in this country by David Rittenhouse, who fainted when he saw the vision.

The Scotch Workingmen.

The wages of mechanics in Scotland are just about the same as they are in England, says the Danbury *News* man, but Scotch farm laborers are now better paid, getting fifteen and twenty shillings ($3.75 and $5.00) per week. It was not long ago that they got less than $2.00 a week. In harvest time they get in some places six per cent. above present prices. The natural independence of the people explains this. When they cannot get enough money here to support themselves they go elsewhere. At one time it did look as if the farming population would dwindle entirely away, and the farmers were obliged to increase the pay. There was no Arch here—it was simply the law of supply and demand regulating matters. The laborers are hired every six months. For this purpose there is held twice a year in the large cities a "feeding market." It continues two days, and during its session the market place is crowded full of farm hands waiting for an engagement, and of farmers looking for help. The former are accompanied by their sweethearts or wives, and the latter frequently have their women folks along. The scene is naturally one of animation. Both parties are dressed in holiday attire, and in good nature. The farmers select their help, and bind the engagement by giving each party a shilling. The shilling immediately goes into active circulation. The swain takes his girl by the arm and moves to the nearest public house, and quite frequently a coveted engagement brings an uncovered headache. The married man has, with some landlords, a cottage rent free, and a bit of ground to raise potatoes for himself, and a ton or so of coal per annum, with the wages of the single man in addition. There is considerable complaint from those interested in alleviating the condition of the farming laborers, of the centralization of farm lands into large estates. The crofts, which were allotments farmed by those of narrow means, have been swallowed up into the large farms, and their owners have been swept into the ranks of the common laborers. It is only men of some means who are now able to farm, and it is said of them that they keep themselves separated from their working people, and that in consequence the condition of the latter is steadily lowering. I think the last objection can be brought against shopmen, bankers, mining proprietors, and every business man. This is a country of class, and must grow out of it.

The hours for labor are somewhat different from those in England, and strike a stranger rather oddly. Both mechanics and farmers go to work at 6 a. m., after a lunch; quit at 9 o'clock for breakfast, resume work an hour later, and quit at 2 o'clock for dinner. At 3 o'clock they resume work, and stop off at 5 o'clock. In harvest time they generally have a second lunch at noon.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States shows the following results: The aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of national banks and collections made by contract under the act of May 8, 1872, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were $120,644,745.96. The receipts above the total production of spirits during the fiscal year from materials other than fruit was 69,-805,374 gallons. Total production from fruit, 768,833 gallons. Aggregate productions from all sources, 69,572,027 taxable gallons. During the last fiscal year 2,336 fruit distilleries were registered and 2,341 operated; and 760 distilleries, other than fruit, were registered and 665 operated. The receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors were $9,304,679; the number of brewers engaged, 2,622. The total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, in all their forms, were $33,242,573.62, showing, as compared with the previous fiscal year, a decrease of $1,143,427.47. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, was 1,605,677,-402, being in excess of the number on which taxes were collected the previous fiscal year by 79,622,352. The following shows the receipts from all sources other than spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors for 1874: Bank deposits, savings banks capital, bank circulation, $3,387,199; adhesive stamps, $6,126,844; penalties, $334,216; articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt, $754,839. The total receipts from stamps on bank checks, etc., perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, etc., being the remnants of what were known under the revenue laws originally as documentary and proprietary stamps, were for the last fiscal year $6,155,844.

In the case of the libel suit brought by Henry C. Bowen against Donna Barnes, of the Brooklyn *Argus*, the jury found a verdict of "not guilty." The court and the jury declared the vindication of the character of the late Mrs. Bowen against the charges made, as full, entire and complete.....The estate of the late Col. James Fisk, Jr., who was believed to be immensely wealthy, is sufficient to meet all demands provided there is no judgment in favor of the brokers who have sued it, and there is no probability that the cases will ever be carried to judgment.....Isaac Butts, a wealthy and prominent citizen, and for many years editor of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, died after a painful illness.....A terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Warren Vale, near Rawmarsh, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. The total number of killed by the explosion is twenty-four. Ten men were rescued more or less injured.....Slade Westmoreland, *alias* Slade Wood, was hanged at Chattanooga, in the presence of 3,000 persons, for the murder of William Emberling, in May of 1871. Westmoreland confessed the murder, but said that false swearing had placed him in his present condition, and expressed a hope of meeting those who had sworn his life away in the better world. The rope was cut at 1:25 P. M., and in ten minutes Wood was pronounced dead. In fifteen minutes he was cut down, and his remains interred in the city cemetery.

The bandits of the Southwest have added child stealing to their other crimes, the children being detained until a large ransom is paid for their release.....Two miners at Lawrence, Ohio, were instantly killed by a boiler explosion at the Maple Grove mines.....The trot for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon, at San Francisco, was won by Fullerton in three straight heats. Time, 2:20¾, 2:22¾, and 2:21½. Occident and Sam Purdy were his competitors.....The Arcadian club of New York, at a reception given to Dr. Hayes, announced an earnest wish that the Congress of the United States should promptly and liberally equip an expedition to the North Pole, and entrust its command to Dr. Hayes, as the true "master of the situation".....The official vote for Governor of Massachusetts is as follows: William Gaston, Dem., 96,576; Thomas Talbot, Rep., 90,344. Gaston's majority, 7,032.

In a trial lately it was shown that most of the "Rhine wine" sold in the United States was made from apples, and never crossed the ocean.....The death of James Reilly and wife, their son James, five years of age, and an aged woman named Mary Whelan, in New York, it was shown at the inquest, was caused because Reilly was too drunk to help them. The fire had its origin in a wood shed, and was kindled by a four-year-old boy who wished to warm himself.....In Louisville a duel was fought between two medical students and one of them wounded. It was fought in a room at night in the dark, and two shots were exchanged.....A bill will be introduced in the next United States Congress asking the government to aid the Southern Pacific railroad by guaranteeing the payment of the interest of a forty-year five per cent. gold-interest-bearing bond to the amount of $70,-000,000.....Reports from Alabama state that the tornado which passed over a portion of that State was three miles in width. The country for a distance of thirty miles was devastated. Trees were uprooted, houses demolished and forces torn down the entire distance. The total loss of life was nearly thirty, of which six were killed at Tuscumbia.....The four leading States in the Grange movement are Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois, having 1,994, 1,903, 1,229 and 1,493 organizations respectively.

Six more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Empire at New Orleans, including those of Mr. and Mrs. Kemper. The total number of bodies recovered thus far is 28.....The United States Treasury department has made a formal demand upon the Central Pacific Railroad Company for five per cent. of its net earnings since the completion of the road.....By the official vote of Minnesota the majority of Dunnell, Rep., over White, Dem., is 2,995. In the Second District the majority for Strait, Rep., over Cox, Dem., is 311. In the Third District the majority for King, Rep., over Wilson, Dem., is 2,243.....The official vote of New Jersey is as follows: For Governor, Joseph D. Bedle received 97,-262 votes, and George A. Halsey 84,858 votes. Bedle's majority, 12,253.....The schooner Water Lily, lumber laden, from St. George for Boston, got behind Shooting Rock, near Pruett's Neck, in a storm and foundered. The waves breaking over her the crew left her in a boat which capsized and the captain and two of the crew were drowned. The captain leaves a wife and four children in St. George.....The schooner Augustus Ford, bound from Detroit to Oswego, with wheat, was wrecked at Port Maitland, Lake Erie. The captain, Joseph Pease, three of the crew, and a woman cook, were lost, by being frozen to death.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Essex county, Miss. Houses were shaken, furniture moved, and in one instance a safe overthrown. Reports like the firing of heavy cannon were heard.....Corrections in returns having been made, the official vote of New York State at the late election is declared as follows: Total vote on Governor, 794,204; Samuel J. Tilden, 416,476; John A. Dix, 366,362; Myron H. Clark, 12,736; Tilden over Dix, 50,462; Tilden over all, 28,904. Total vote on Lieutenant-Governor, 791,812; William Dorsheimer, 415,-552; John C. Robinson, 363,829; — Begg, Temperance, 11,377; Dorsheimer over Robinson, 53,170; Dorsheimer over both 41,393.....The new horse disease, called pink eye, has made its appearance in sections of Connecticut. When the disease first appears the horses refuse their food. Swelling of the limbs and swelling and running of the eyes, accompanied with a cough in some instances, immediately follow. The disease generally lasts from three to four weeks before the horses are fit to work.....The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that colored children have no rights in the school provided for white children. It is held that the constitutional system of common schools was organized for the benefit of the citizens, and at the time of the adoption of the Constitution only white people were citizens. The fourteenth amendment does not delegate to the general government the right to interfere with the regulation of domestic affairs, and the late Legislature having passed a law for separate schools in districts having fifteen or or more colored children, the colored children have no right in the schools provided for white children so long as that act making separate provisions remains in force.....The official returns of Alabama for Governor show the total vote this year as 201,046. This vote is 29,317 greater than the total for Governor in 1872, and 41,147 greater than the total Congressional vote in 1872. The total Presidential vote was 31,330 less than the Gubernatorial vote this year. George S. Houston, Dem., has a majority of 13,120 for Governor this year over David P. Lewis, Rep., whose majority in 1872 was 8,507.

A train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran into a drove of horses, killing eight of them.....A frightful mountain disaster is reported on the great St. Bernard. Eleven persons were buried in the snow and perished.....A number of American newspaper correspondents have been imprisoned in Spain.....England makes objections to the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty with the United States, asserting that under it her manufactures are placed at disadvantage, and the treaty would injure them.....Statistics show that there are in round numbers 3,200,000 Methodists in the United States and Canada. Some idea may be formed of the growth of American Methodism by comparing these figures with the beginning made 103 years ago in New York, with five members, by Philip Embury; 700,000 added to the above figures will give the number of Methodist communicants throughout the world—3,900,000.....The coal miners strike at St. Clair, Ill., has terminated. The men resumed work at four cents per bushel. The number of unskilled laborers out of work in Massachusetts is estimated to be as 25 to 1 in skilled employment.....Mayor Loftus, of Scranton, Pa., says that owing to lack of employment, thousands of laboring men and their families are suffering for the want of food. The number of people which the authorities have to provide for increases largely each week.....Two men were instantly killed by an explosion of giant powder at the Borgen tunnel in Jersey City.....The infant child of Mr. Gloss, of Freemansburg, Pa., has been abducted by some unknown parties.....Lord Derby, of England, stated to a delegation of English merchants that the Canadian reciprocity would in no way permit Canada to impose different duties on England in favor of the United States.

The White House.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, in a late speech, referred to the expenses of the White House, and remarked that "whatever may be said in criticism of Mr. Johnson's public course, all parties agree that the White House was never more gracefully kept and presided over than by his daughter, Mrs. Patterson—a perfect lady, and a model of a republican mistress of the White House. Let me tell you a fact which has never been before published, but which I had from the lady's own lips. Just as she was about to leave, at the end of Mr. Johnson's administration, the steward of the house took an inventory, and found that not one article of furniture was missing or broken; not a sheet, towel, or napkin was lost; and the house was in perfect order from top to bottom. She told me another fact, which I know the wives and daughters of the farmers of Wisconsin will be glad to hear. When she went into the White House she purchased two excellent cows. From the milk of these cows she made all the butter, used all the cream, and made all the ice-cream used in the President's family during the term. When she went home she shipped these cows to Tennessee. Is it any wonder, ladies, that Mrs. Patterson received the first premium on butter at their late fair last fall?"

Forty Miles an Hour—to Death.

Men of true manly grit are not to be found every day; but one of this kind died at his post in Cheyenne the other day. He was an engineer on the Union Pacific railroad. Coming west, bringing the passenger train, he was suddenly taken seriously ill, but rather than shrink from duty he increased the speed of the engine to forty miles an hour and reached Cheyenne ahead of time. As the monster machine came to a halt, and the engineer who was to relieve him stepped into the pilot-house, he said, faintly: "Take the engine; I'm ready to die now," and in five seconds he was a corpse.

European physicians are now sending consumptives to Algiers, where the climate, it is said, is greatly beneficial to pulmonary complaints.

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We congratulate the temperance world on the success everywhere attending the use of Vinegar Bitters. Certainly no preparation containing alcohol has accomplished such cures of malarious fever, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung complaints, constipation, and general debility, as we hear of from all quarters, as the results of this famous vegetable specific. No true philanthropist will regret to see spirituous liquors expelled from medical use, if they can be safely dispensed with; and that they are not necessary in any case of sickness, whatever its character, appears at last to have been demonstrated. If public opinion is capable of making any impression upon the minds of the faculty, they will ere long introduce the most popular of modern medicines into the hospitals and prescribe it in their practice. The millions have given the article a fair trial; it has more than answered their expectations, and no theoretical opposition can shake their faith in it.—*Com.*

If you want to look well and feel nicely around the neck, wear the Emerson Warwick Collar. It is the latest style in width, and all the edge being folded, the corners do not turn up. It looks better than any other collar, whether linen or paper.—*Com.*

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The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles restore the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all druggists.

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—Tonic and Recuperant Plantation Bitters.—The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy of certain splenetic advertisers of pluckback panaceas, who hope to make a market for their own stagnant, watery wares, by decrying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject them very much as the system of the enemy is entirely to this.

The Prettiest Woman in New York.—Miss E——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomed freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, and is the standard and to the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

Damned by Saint Praise.—Jas. Beekman, clergyman of New York, was recently badly kicked by a horse, and was speedily cured by using the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment. When the proprietor asked him for a certificate, he replied that he considered it a remarkable article, but it wouldn't answer for him to indorse a remedy in print." Hero's consistency. But we didn't kick him, as the horse did. The world knows that for Rheumatism, Bruises, Swellings, Sprains, Scratches, Inflammation, Lameness or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, there is nothing like the Mustang Liniment; 25 cents but 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, and should be in every family. It is wrapped in a fine steel plate label, and signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	@ 08¾	@ .10
Common to good Texans	.07½	.10½
Sheep	50.00	75.00
Hogs—Live	.06¾	.07
Dressed	.08¾	.08¾
Sheep per lb	.04	.05¾
Cotton—Middling	.15	.15¾
Flour—Extra Western	6.85	8.50
State Extra	6.00	8.20
Wheat—Red Western	1.25	1.27
No. 2 Spring	1.10	1.12
Rye	.96	.98
Barley—Malt	1.47	1.47
Oats—Mixed Western	.64½	.66¾
Corn—Mixed Western	.91	.92
Hay—per cwt	.45	.65
Straw—per cwt	.40	.60
Hops	.08	.12
Pork—Mess	20.75	21.00
Lard	13½	13¾
Petroleum—Crude	9¼	10¾
Refined—State	.45	.50
" Ohio Fine	.36	.38
" Yellow	.26	.28
" Western Ordinary	.20	.23
Tallow—Country	.38	.43
Cheese—State Factory	15½	.16¾
" Skimmed	.04	.06
" Ohio	.10	.15
Eggs—State	.29	.31

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.25	1.26
Rye	.90	.90
Corn—Mixed	.92	.92
Barley—State	1.47	1.47
Oats—State	.54	.54

BUFFALO.

Flour	6.75	7.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.25	1.26
Corn	.78	.80
Oats	.53	.53
Rye	.96	.96
Barley	1.30	1.45

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Mid Uplands	.14¾	.15¾
Flour—Extra	6 25	8 25
Wheat	1.26	1.26
Corn—Yellow	.79	.79
Oats	.52	.52

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	5 60	6.75
Wheat—Western Red	1.21	1.23
Corn—Yellow	.94	.94
Mixed	.85	.85
Petroleum—Crude	.09	Refined 10¾

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The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1874.

The New York *Times* reports an encouraging revival of trade in that city. Purchasers are plenty, and the merchants are unusually busy. It is looked upon as a hopeful sign.

The charitably disposed of the large cities are organizing relief clubs to send money, food and clothing to the starving and destitute citizens of Nebraska? Can the country districts do nothing?

Every Democratic member of the Legislature from the large cities is said to have a hungry horde of seekers after small offices following him, begging, imploring and demanding a share of the spoils. It was ever thus.

The suit of Edna Dean Proctor against "mutual friend" Moulton for libel, has been settled by the payment of the costs—some $5,000—by Moulton. Thus is one page of the disgraceful Beecher-Tilton affair blotted out.

The concerted attempt of the Democrats, North and South, to make it appear that the blacks were the aggressors in the fights at Vicksburg—in which seventy colored men were killed, and two whites—is worthy of a council of confirmed imbeciles.

The new Auditor General says that he has already had five hundred and fifty-one applications for positions in the Auditing Department, with twenty one counties to hear from. "To the victors belong the spoils" is the only policy the Democracy dare lay claim to.

Two burglars were shot near New York while at work at their profession. One was killed immediately, and the other lived long enough to confess that he and his companion were the knappers of Charley Ross from Philadelphia, and that the wife of his companion knew where the child was secreted.

One of the wealthiest corporations in this country, considering the capital invested, is the Western Union Telegraph. According to the report recently made public, the company this year divides a profit of $831,017,28. Its receipts increased $238,745,89, and its expenses decreased $592,927,62.

The latter fight between Clymer, Wallace and Buckalew for the United States Senatorship still goes on. The pamphlet assault of his opponents on Wallace, it is stated, is to be met with a broadside relating Buckalew's salary-grab in 1867, Clymer's Santa-Clara silver-mining bubble, and Black's Alta Vela bird lime McCarrahan scheme and Chorpenning claim! These latter gentlemen should stay the hands of their friends, and drop this ugly business of hunting up records. It don't pay.

The exhaustion of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania is not to be reckoned among the probable events of the near future, if the following estimate of their extent may be relied on. In the southern coal field the total thickness of coal is to be seventy-five feet, in the middle and northern fields, forty-five feet; and the total cubic quantity, 20,331,976,000 tons. After deducting half for waste in mining, preparation and defaults, there still remains 13,000,513,000 tons, sufficient to supply over 25,000,000 tons annually during the next 520 years.

Bishop Chaney, of Chicago, preached a sermon on Sunday last, giving an account of the progress of the Reformed Episcopal Church during the past year. One year ago, he said they met to lay the foundation. There were seven ministers, including Bishop Cummins. He did not know the precise number of the laity who signed their declaration of independance, perhaps not more than 120 men. They had no one organized congregation in the land. To-day they had 40 ministers, 30 organized churches, and over 3000 communicants knelt at the communion table, and untold thousands were being reached by the Gospel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the West Indies Islands, and across the ocean the Free Church of England was gaining ground. Bishop Cummins wrote him that from the Bermuda Islands the people were writing him to send them Reformed ministers.

Fernando Wood is now the leader an representative man of the Democracy, and why not? He possesses all the requisite qualifications. He was almost a rebel when the war broke out, and a good deal worse, for he was a traitor to his own State. His reputation for knavery and trickery is also firmly established—reaching back to the times when he was Mayor of New York. More recently he was an outspoken salary grab defender, and pocketed the money. A thorough-going representative of the spirit of political rejection and corruption, he would seem to be exactly the sort of man whom his party should delight to honor.

Kiso Kalakaua is now on exhibition at Washington. Arrangements were made for a grand reception, but he had a bad cold and was "put in his little bed" immediately upon his arrival. The usual clothing of a South Sea Islander proved too gauzy for our Northern climate. It is proposed to appropriate $50,000 for his entertainment during his stay at the National Capitol. Better let him pay his own hotel and wash bills, and send the money to our suffering citizens in Nebraska.

Thousands of men, women and children in Nebraska are on the verge of starvation and destitute of clothing, because the crops were destroyed last summer by grasshoppers. Other thousands all over the land are suffering hunger and destitution. Yet we see it paraded through the columns of the papers as a matter of glorification that a wealthy christian denomination has just appropriated $300,000 to foreign missions! Christian charity begins at home, just now, of all times, and we can see no particular reason to commend this lavish expenditure to furnish hymn books and bibles to heathen on "India's coral strand," in view of the above facts.

The puddlers in the iron mills at Pittsburgh have done a very foolish thing for their own welfare in quitting work at the present time on account of a reduction in wages. Thousands of men are thus thrown out of work, and in the very depressed state of the iron trade the employers can well afford to close their furnaces for a time.

President Grant in his message, and Secretary of the Treasury Bristow in his Report, strongly urged some definite action looking toward specie resumption, and from the latest reports from Washington it would seem that there is prospect of immediate legislation in accordance with these suggestions.

The programme as now sketched is substantially as follows:

1. Repeal of the Legal-tender act, to take effect three years from now.

2. A gold loan to be authorized to redeem the greenbacks, the latter to be cancelled.

3. A charter to be granted to a central bank agency, which will be to the United States what the Bank of France and Bank of England are to their respective countries—the controller of financial influences in our dealings with other nations.

4. Free banking—all bank issues to be redeemable in coin.

5. The whole debt of the United States to be consolidated, without any time fixed for its payment; in other words, the relative permanency of the debt recognized. As it is funded, it is believed that the Government will be enabled to unite all its outstanding indebtedness in a four per cent. bond. It is anticipated that such a bond or consol would sell above par.

Upon looking over the field even the inflationists in Congress are satisfied that adding to the currency would not revive business. There is plenty of paper money now, and the only hope of its entering the channels of business lies in an assurance being given that at some time in the future it will be discredited as a legal tender, and quoted at a discount with reference to gold. Once insure the demonetization of this paper, and at once it will be used in productive enterprises. The only way in which paper money can stimulate business is in the certainty of its depreciation; this makes every one who has it anxious to part with it for stable property. Hence a rise in prices; hence the rapid passage of notes from hand to hand.

The inflationists are beginning to see that unless they get things fixed so as to insure the future worthlessness of paper money they cannot hope to bring about a revival of business. But if there were a prospect that greenbacks would be demonitized within a given time, it would have the effect of stimulating people to pass them rapidly from hand to hand. They are now hoarded at all the commercial centres, and capitalists are afraid to use them, having no confidence in the future.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D 1874, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a beech tree at the northeast corner of lot No 207 thence west fifty-eight and 4 10 rods, thence north one hundred and 75 100 rods to a post on the south line of lands conveyed to S Walker, thence north sixty-two and 3-4 degrees east fifty-seven and 56-100 rods, thence north 87½ degrees west ten rods, more or less, to a post on the south side of the gobble road, thence by said road south 64½ degrees east nine and 75 100 rods to a post in line of lot No. 128, thence south one hundred and forty-two rods to the place of beginning. Containing forty-four and 8 10 acres, more or less. ALSO. One peice or parcel of land in same township, and village of Tarport. Beginning at a stake on the road leading from Tarport to Littletown, on the south side of the road, being the northwest corner of lot No 1, thence south 26½ degrees east ten rods, thence west 63½ degrees south six rods, thence north 26½ degrees west ten rods, thence east 26½ degrees south six rods along said road to the place of beginning. Containing sixty square rods of land, more or less, being village lot No. 2 and ½ of No. 3. ALSO—another lot, beginning at the northwest corner of village lot No. 4, in the village of Tarport, thence south 26½ degrees east ten rods, thence north 63½ degrees east six rods, thence north 26½ degrees west ten rods, thence south 63½ degrees west six rods to the beginning Containing sixty square rods, being village lot No. 4 and part of No 3. ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in said village of Tarport, being village lots Nos. 5 and 6, and east part of No. 7, in Hogle's Survey, beginning at a post corner on the highway leading up the east side of the Tannenguant creek, at the northwest corner of John F Melvin lot No. 4, thence south 26½ degrees east ten rods to a post, thence south 63½ degrees west nine rods and seven and a half feet, thence north 26½ degrees west ten rods, thence north 63½ degrees east nine rods and 7½ feet to the place of beginning. Containing ninety four square rods and 140 square feet more or less. ALSO—Another lot or parcel of land in said village of Tarport, beginning at a post corner on the south side of the public highway, running up the east side of the Tannenguant creek, at the north east corner of a lot conveyed to J. F. Clark by Charles F Melvin, on the 15th day of April A. D. 1865, thence south 26½ degrees east ten rods, more or less, to a post, thence west 26½ degrees south eighty-nine feet more or less to a post at the southeast corner of a lot deeded to J. F. Clark by David H. Anthony and wife, on the 6th day of October, 1853, thence north 26½ degrees west ten rods more or less to the high way, thence by the highway east 26½ degrees north eighty-nine feet more or less to the beginning. Containing 13383 square feet, be the same more or less. ALSO—One village lot in said township of Bradford, bounded on the east by lands of E. V. G. Dikeman, late of Emily Miller, on the south by lands of the said E. V. B Dikeman, also late belonging to the late Emily Miller, on the west by lands of H Snyder, and on the north by the public high way, on the east side of the Tannenguant creek Containing one fourth of an acre more or less ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a post in the south line of the road leading from Tarport to Bradford, thence southwardly by land of Hiram Hogle ten rods, thence westwardly by lands of Orson Hogle, now E. B. Dikeman, four rods, thence northwardly ten rods to the south line of said road, thence eastwardly by said road four rods to the beginning Containing one fourth of an acre, being village lot No 9

All the above tracts of land comprising one property containing 47 acres more or less about 35 acres improvement, having three frame dwelling houses, four frame barns, about 30 fruit trees, one small brick building thereon, and water brought to the house and in the yard in pipes

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the west bank of the Tannenguant creek, at a corner of land owned by Wm. B Fisher, thence south 33 degrees east 60 rods, More or less to a post on the north side of the public highway and at the corner of land owned by said Fisher, thence by said public highway north 63½ degrees east thirty five rods to a post on the north side of said highway, thence north 33 degrees west sixty and 8 10 rods, more or less to a post on the east bank of said creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning Containing thirteen and 4 10 acres, more or less, being part of old lot No 127, and part of Warrant No 3498 All improved. One frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one black smith shop, and about 80 fruit trees and a well of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning 27 rods east ly, by the road, from the east corner of E Barnes' lot, thence north 26½ degrees west fifty nine rods to a beech tree on the north line of lot No. 127, thence east by line of said lot eight and 7 10 rods, thence south 26½ degrees east fifty five rod to the Bradford and Smethport road, thence by said road south 63½ degrees west eight rods, to the beginning. Containing two acres and 100 square perches.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a beech tree in the northwesterly corner of the last above described lot, thence by the said lot south 26½ degrees east fifty nine rods to the said road thence by said road south 63½ degrees west 6f, teen and one-half rods, thence north 26½ degrees west fifty-one rods, thence easterly by the north line of lot No. 127 seventeen rods to the place of beginning. Containing six acres, being part of lot No. 127.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land bounded on the south by public highway, on the east by land of J. E. Bair, on the north by land of J. F. Melvin and west by land of Wm. Norton. Containing three acres. The three above lots of land comprising one forp. Containing eleven acres and 132 square perches more or less. all improved having thereon one frame dwelling house, two frame barns, about 50 fruit trees, a few shade trees and shrubbery and a well of water.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township known as the Hazard store lot, beginning at a post corner being the southeast corner of a lot deeded to Hewson E. Dodge, thence north 33½ degrees west four and one half rods, thence south 56 degrees west two rods more or less to the road leading from P. M. Fuller's Hotel across the Tannenguant creek, thence south 33 degrees east 44 rods to a Post corner, thence degrees east 44 rods to a Post corner, thence north 56 degrees east 24 rods more or less to the place of beginning. Containing 11½ acreage rods.

ALSO—One other lot of land in the village of Tarport, beginning at the Junction of the Kendall creek road with the Bradford road, and on the west side of said road, thence south 26½ degrees east ten rods, thence south 63 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 26½ degrees west ten rods, thence north 63¾ degrees east to the beginning. Containing one fourth of an acre with a two story frame building thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land, beginning at a post corner two rods south 21 degrees west, from the spring run where the said Schoonover now brings water in pipes to his house, thence north 10 degrees west 8 rods to a post, thence north 80 degrees east two rods to a post, thence south 10 degrees east eight rods to a post, thence south eighty degrees west to the place of beginning. Containing one tenth of an acre more or less, with the right and privilege of taking the water from the spring as land hereby conveyed across any part of the land of said Schoonover in pipes or otherwise, also the right to enter upon and dig and lay pipes or otherwise to carry the water at any time and place on said Schoonover's land without any let or hinderance and being part of lot No. 127 in warrant No. 3498.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross on the south side of the road leading from the village of Bradford down the Tannenguant creek, thence north 19 degrees east 16 rods to a post, thence south 63 degrees west 16 rods to a post, thence north 19 degrees west 16 rods to a post, on the west side of the spring run, thence north 63 degrees east 16 rods, to the place of beginning. Containing one acre and sixteenths of an acre, more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at an ironwood on the east line of lot No. 257 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township conveyed to Wm. Halsey, thence east 116 perches to a hemlock, thence south 70 4-10 perches, thence west 114 3-10 perches, thence north 70 4 10 perches to the beginning. Containing forty seven and three-tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less. About 25 acres improvement, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, orchard of about 60 fruit trees, and a good spring of water thereon.

Taken in execution, and will be sold, as the property of Jos. F. Clark and Jas. M. Welch, at the suit of Diggs, Cunningham & Co., also at the suit of Marvin & Co, also at the suit of H. C. Palmer & Co., also at the suit of T. & L. B. Reed & Co,

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, Nov 23, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit.

All that certain lot of land situate in the village of Kane, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, and being block No. 13 on the plot of the said village of Kane, described as follows: Beginning at a stone marking the intersection of Biddell street, otherwise known as the Smethport road and Edgar street, thence north 17 degrees 25 minutes west 450 feet to a stone marking the intersection of Edgar street with Greeves street, thence south 72 degrees, 35 minutes west 225 feet to a stone marking the intersection of Greeves street and Chase street extended, thence in a southwesterly direction (angle 136 degrees 30 minutes,) 418 3-10 feet to a stone marking the boundary of the right of way of the Philadelphia & Erie Railway Company, being 66 feet distant from the centre of the Railroad track thence running south easterly following the boundary of the right of way 239 feet to a stone, thence north 72 degrees 25 minutes east, (angle 140 degrees 30 minutes) 340 3-10 of a foot to the place of beginning, containing four acres, more or less, upon which is located a large hotel known as the Thompson House. Also the following lots or squares as designated by the plot of the village of Kane to wit Nos. 28, 42, 56 and 67, containing five and three-fourths acres each. Nos. 14 and 28 containing five and one-half acres each, Nos. 4, 8 10, 12, 18 20, 22, 24, 26 30, 32, 34 and 42, containing three and one half acres each, be the same more or less. Also subdivision No. 91 of warrant No 3156 no. 78 of warrant No. 3152, No. 77 of warrant 3154, No. 80 of warrant 3156, No. 79 of warrant No. 3210, situate in the township of Wetmore, and each containing 250 acres more of less. Also all the following warrants and portions of warrants in Wetmore township to wit: Nos. 3121, 3087, 3192, 3120, 3122, 3131, 3212, 521, 33215, 3176, 3132, and 3172, containing 940 acres each, 3166 containing 350 acres, 3210 containing 260 acres, 3216 containing 400 acres, 3175 containing 200 acres, 3167 containing 600 acres, 3154 containing 200 acres, 3130 containing 600 acres, and 3153 containing 375 acres. Also the following warrants and parts of warrants situate in Hamlin township, to wit. Nos. 2460, 2660 2665, 2667, 2658, 2655, 2671, 2688, 2689 2690, 2691 2703, 3085, 3086, 3089, 3091 2693, 3097, 3124, 3125, 3127, 3136 and 2702, each containing 990 3128 acres, No 2660 containing 890 acres, 2693 containing 295 acres, and No. 2667 containing 500 acres, unimproved. Subject to the following mortgages to wit; The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Samuel Wilson and Edward F. Bay, Trustees, dated Feb 1st, A. D 1865, and recorded in McKean county, in Mortgage Book B, page 100.

The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Chas. H Hutchinson and Harry G Clay, Trustees, dated June 22d, 1867 and recorded in McKean county in Mortgage Book B, page 282.

The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Chas H Hutchinson and Harry G Clay Trustees, dated Dec. 20, A. D 1870, recorded in McKean county in Mortgage Book B, page 280.

Taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company at the suit of Robert Patterson and Wm. Hacker.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *al. Fiere Fa* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday the 21st day of Dec. A. D 1874, at one o'clock, P M

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to wit. Beginning at a Pine corner, being the south east corner of warrant No 76 as established by a resurvey, thence north seventy five and one-fourth degrees west twenty-eight perches; thence north sixty degrees west sixty one and eight tenths perches to a beech corner, thence north sixty-two degrees west, twenty-three and five tenths perches to the centre of the turnpike, thence south thirty six and one fourth degrees west thirteen and two tenths perches, thence south twenty six and one half degrees west sixteen perches to the north bank of the Allegany River at the bridge, thence south nine degrees west fifteen and two tenths perches thence south sixty seven and three fourths degrees west fourteen and two teaths perches, thence south forty nine and three fourth degrees west nine and eight-tenths perches to the south line of the warrant, thence by the said line west fifty-four and six tenths perches to the south west corner of the warrant, being a post, thence north ninety perches to a post corner; thence east two hundred and two perches to a post corner, thence south ninety perches to the place of beginning containing eighty-eight acres and forty square perches, strict measure, more or less

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the north west corner of lot No. 98 of the allotment of Keating & Co's lands in said township, thence north eighty perches, thence east one hundred perches, thence south eighty perches, thence west one hundred perches to the beginning containing fifty acres more or less, being w No. 99 of the said Keating lands.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows Beginning at the north west corner of John Forbes lot No. 97, thence north thirty-four perches to the east west corner of lot No. 99, thence east one hundred eighty two perches, thence south ten perches, thence east two perches, thence south twenty four perches, thence west one hundred and eighty-four perches to the beginning, containing thirty nine acres, being lot No. 98 in warrant No. 3497 of the Keating lands in said township. The three above described tracts of land comprising one property. Containing 177 1-4 acres more or less about one 112 acres improved, and having thereon one two story frame tavern house, one two story frame store, two frame dwelling houses, four frame barns, one wagon shed, one corn house, one brick milk house, one bee house, one blacksmith shop, about one hundred fruit trees, several shade trees, water brought to the hotel and barn in pipes and several springs of water,

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Waterbury Miller, east by the turnpike, south by land of Hyde Rice and west by the Allegheny River containing twenty-five acres, more or less,—about ten acres improved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold, as the property of Ransom Latrabee at the suit of A. V. Taylor.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 23, 1874.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *al. Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Bradford, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of village lot No. 309 on the north line of school street, thence north 20 rods, thence east 6 rods, thence south 20 rods to a post at the southwest corner of village lot No. 310, on the north line of said street, thence west along said street 6 rods to the place of beginning" Containing 120 square perches, being lots Nos. 303 and 342. Unimproved.

Taken in execution, and will be sold, as the property of Morris H. Houghton, at the suit of J. M. Taft, use of F. A. Newell.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Nov. 23, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post standing 342 5-10 perches west and 127 7 10 perches north of a hemlock tree being the southwest corner of warrant number 4321 as established by are survey, and being part of said warrant, thence west eighty perches to a hemlock tree corner, thence south one hundred and fifty-three perches to a small beech tree corner, thence east eighty perches to a post corner, thence north one hundred and fifty-three perches to the place of beginning. Containing seventy-six acres and five tenths of an acre strict measure, be the same more or less. Unimproved

Taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Martin Vanlieu at the suit of John M. McIoy, use of State Bank, of Olean.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pennsylvania, I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a hemlock, the northwest corner of land of John Dentz, No. 148, thence south 38 perches to a post the northeast corner of land of Abial North, No. 149, thence west one hundred and forty-one perches to a post the northwest corner of lot No. 149, thence north thirty-eight perches to a post, thence east one hundred and sixty-one perches to the place of beginning. Containing thirty-eight and 2-10 acres, more or less, being lot No. 446 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, and part of warrant No. 2210, about eight acres improved one plank dwelling house, one log barn, and a good spring of water thereon.

Taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of John R. Dodd, at the suit of Ira Sanford now use of *S. C.* Upthegrove.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Nov. 1874, at one o'clock P M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the townships of Eldred and Annin county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post northwest corner of land conveyed to Margaret McMahon, lot No 16, thence south 235 perches to a post the southwest corner of land conveyed to Eugene Cooney, lot No. 18, thence east 30 perches to a water beech corner on the bank of Newell creek, thence south 1° degrees west 12 perches, thence south 50 degrees west 23 perches, thence south 10 perches, thence south 63 degrees west 14 perches, thence south 71 degrees west 27 perches, thence south 25 degrees west 10 perches to an Elm corner, on the bank of Newell creek, thence west 60 perches to a post corner, thence east 100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 122½ acres, strict measure, more or less, being lot No. 17 of the Bingham lands about ten acres improved one log house, and, log barn thereon.

Taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of James O'Neil at the suit of Bradford Middaugh.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Oct. 2, A. D. 1874, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A M of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just

Date at Smethport, Nov 23, 1874, and the 99th year of the Independence of the United States of America

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Trial List, Dec. T., 1874.

L & C Sherwood, use of Clarissa Sherwood			
	vs		Jas. Lewis.
Jas. Kaufman	vs.		Hiram Dean.
Jas. Newell	vs		Joseph DeLong.
Adm'r of W M Newell	vs.		Thos. O'Conner.
Richard Hatfield	vs.	Pittsburgh, Buff. & R. RR Company.	
Hiram Beardsley	vs.		W H Glass.
S D Freeman	vs.	Jno. R Chadwick & P Clark.	
Thos. Chatfield	vs.		W H Glass.
C P Chamberlain	vs.		Jos. M Wright.
Joseph Weapper	vs.		Bailey & Briggs.
Bevier & Co.	vs.		Wm. Haskell.
A T Newell	vs.		Benton & Morris.
S D Hamlin	vs.	H D Ault & G Carnforth.	
C T Chamberlain	vs.		E Leop.
Wm. V. Keating, et al.	vs.	Dennis & Wolcott.	
" "	vs.	Gilbert Worth.	
" "		Jacob Link & Clarence Barrett, (terre tenants)	
" "		Geo. Loop & H C Rice, (terre tenants)	
" "		Geo. W Rea & L H Dolley, (terre tenant)	
" "		Jas. O'Evans & David Howard jr. M. A. Syracuse. Proth'y.	

Jury List, Dec. T., 1874.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—F F Bishop.
Ceres—Nathan Holley, Geo. W. Lamphier, Seth Robinson.
Corydon—E N Holmes.
Eldred—Jno. M Geader, Willard Cummings, S. S. Barrett, G T Dennis, F F Hastings.
Keating—Adelbert Bishop, Edwa Gallup, A D Gaiing, Thos. Hussey, Cwn.
Lafayette—T L Newton, Paul Cool, Benj. Marsh.
Liberty—Stephen Sartwell, Augustus Abbey, Daniel Clark, J A Peckham.
Sergeant—Wm. Totten, Casper Hatner.
Smethport—Ghordie Corwin.

TRAVERSE & OYER AND TERMINER.

Annin—W H Taylor, Benj. Taylor.
Bradford—J M Welch, Lorenzo Drake.
Bradford borough—Darius Frank, P T Kennedy.
Ceres—E A Barber. Michael Dunn, John Delmage
W H Smith, H Peabody.
Corydon—Thos. Cannover.
Eldred—Geo. N Fuller, D J Keyes, M G Knapp
Hamilton—Andrew Libbey.
Hamlin—L H Fletcher.
Keating—A D Babcock, Niles Crossmire, Kenway Bell, John Olds, Erastus Curtis, A M Cory.
Lafayette—D A Butts, Geo. N Hagadorn.
Liberty—J G White, Easton Easton, S S Heath.
Eugene Mullin, Elias Shirts.
Norwich—S W Evens
Otto—T M Bunker, Wm T Strickland.
Smethport—B F Wright, H L Knapp.
Wetmore—E M Campbell.
Annin—S C Evans.
Bradford—Alfred Whipple, Hiram Beardsley.
Ceres—Wm. Holly.
Eldred—E Barnes, Wm. Gill.
Liberty—B Bishop, Wm. Slmar.
Norwich—J G Boyer.
Smethport—J C Hamlin, S A Beakus.
Wetmore—J D Brooder.

O. Vosburgh, A. Kelley, } Jury Comm'rs.

Smethport, Oct. 31, 1874.

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Almira Lewis Administratrix of Clark Lewis, dec'd, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, her final account as Administratrix of the said Clark Lewis; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 21st day of December next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Register.

Register's office Nov. 26, 1874.—4t

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

R. C. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Domestic & Foreign

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, soaques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. C. Smith & Co.

Olean, Sept. 24, 1874.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

General Hints.

Good Coffee.—Use about one table-spoonful for each person, and one egg; mix well with it. Place this in a coffee-pot, put in a little cold water, then the desired amount of boiling water; place upon the stove and let it come to a boil. If no egg is used, it should never boil over half a minute. If an egg is used, it may boil two minutes, when it will be ready for use. The coffee-pot should be as close as possible, so as to retain the flavor. The object of using a little cold water is to give a little time for hot water to extract its virtues before it boils.

To Make Muck-Pies.—Mix lightly into a pound of sifted flour six ounces of fresh, pure lard, adding a pinch of salt, make into a smooth paste with cold water, and lay it upon the board. Take the point of a knife and use up four ounces of butter by cutting off bits, pressing them into the dough—flouring well as a dredger, folding over and rolling out, repeating the process until all is used, with as little handling and as much expedition as possible. Butter the dishes, line them evenly, fill with the mince-meat, moisten the edges with cold water, cover, trim the edges neatly, make small apertures with the point of the knife, and bake long in a slow oven. If they brown too quickly cover them with paper, as they need to be thoroughly done.

Ague and Fever.—H. G. D. Brown, of Cognch county, Miss., gives the following as a recent and thoroughly tried cure for ague and fever: One pint of cotton seed, two pints of water, boiled down to one of tea, taken warm one hour before the expected attack. Many persons will probably laugh at this simple remedy, but I have tried it effectually, and am thoroughly easy as it is better than quinine, and could I obtain the latter article at a dime a bottle, I would infinitely prefer the cotton seed tea. It will not only cure, invariably, but permanently, and is not at all unpleasant to the taste.

Toothache.—A correspondent gives the following simple application for the toothache, on the principle, if no cure, no charge for the advice. If any of your readers suffer from toothache or neuralgic affections arising from teeth in any stage of decay, they may experience relief in short order and permanent by saturating a small bit of clean cotton or wool with a strong solution of ammonia, and apply it immediately to the affected tooth. The pleasant contrast instantaneously produced sometimes causes a fit of laughter, although a moment before extreme anguish prevailed. I have used the remedy for over one year, and I have often carried sufferers proof to warrant publication.

Agricultural Items.

The farmer, like the business man, must know what he is doing, he must have some pretty decided ideas of what he is going to accomplish—in fact, he must calculate beforehand.

He must know his soil—that of each lot, not only the top, but the subsoil.

He must know what grass and grass is adapted to each.

He must know when is the best time to work it on—whether they need summer fallowing.

He must know the condition in which the ground must be plowed, so that it be not too wet nor too dry.

He must know that some grains require earlier sowing than others, and what those grains are.

He must know how to put them in.

He can't know what it will pay to have machinery to help him as well as muscle.

The Massachusetts Board of Health gives an interesting paper on the longevity of the farmer. It says that observations collected from country physicians throughout the State for the last twenty-eight years, shows that the average length of a farmer, in that State, is 65 1-2 years. This is much longer than that of any other class of citizens. The class most nearly approaching farmers, viz.: out door mechanics, have only 52 1-2 years on an average.

How the boys may be saved the trouble of "going for the cows" is thus told by the *American Stock Journal*: "Every time they are driven up at night or in the morning, give them a good lick of meal or bran, and our word for it the cows will always be on hand at the milking time."

The growth of winter wheat is greatly increasing in Kansas. The yield of this crop per acre is heavier than that of spring wheat, and it is not so susceptible to damage from unfavorable seasons or by insects.

An Illinois farmer determines the age of animals over nine years old by the following novel method: After the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the upper lip, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for every year after nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if he has four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will get it.

A Hard Case.—A New York mercantile house held an unsettled claim of long standing against a lame duck "out West," and hearing he was becoming "well to-do," sent their claim on to a lawyer to collect. In due time they received a reply, which effectually "laid" any hope they might have entertained of receiving their money. It ran in this wise: "Gents, you will never get any spondulix from Bill Johnson. The undersigned called upon him yesterday, and if we had him with any title (no'er a hat), his feet upon the naked earth, and not clothes enough upon him to wad a gun." We call that an expressive simile.

Among the dozen women who crowded into the office of the Detroit Director of the Poor lately was a little female with red eyes and an serious look. "Well, what do you want?" asked the Director as he came to her case. "I'd like some money," she whimpered. "How much?" "Well, I can't say exactly," she replied; "how much do you generally give out to do them when they want to buy a head belt?" She didn't get any relief.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest From Home and Abroad.

The Comptroller of Currency of the United States, in his annual report, says twenty-two hundred national banks have been organized since the establishment of the system. Thirty-five have failed and 137 have gone into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,026 banks in existence. The total circulation of these banks is $351,927 716, leaving $1,072,751 not issued of the amount authorized. The amount of taxes paid into the Treasury of the United States by the national banks during the year ending July 1, 1874, was $7,163,396, of which $3,404,-900 were derived from circulation. The average rate of taxation assessed upon the capital of the national banks is estimated at from 3 to 3½ per cent. The Comptroller recommends the repeal of the two-cent stamp tax. The Treasurer of the United States holds $330,400,000 of United States bonds as security for circulating notes. The report of the Postmaster-General of the United States shows that the revenues for the year ending June 30, 1875, were $21 756 763, and the expenditures, $32,130-211. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, are $29 264,314, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general treasury of 7,815 873. The estimates do not include appropriations for steamship service and stamps, amounting to $2,096,500. The number of post-offices in operation June 30, 1874, was 34,294; total number of appointments during the year, 9 424. The Postmaster-General says nothing relative to the new postal law that has not been published before. He thinks that from the law there will be considerable increase in the revenue.

Dates from Australia say that the cutter Lapwing, with a crew of four white men, and several native sailors, while on the passage from New Caledonia, stopped at the island of Santa Cruz for provisions. The savages massacred her captain, officers, and all the crew but one native sailor.... George Simms, colored, was hanged at Covington, Ga., for committing an outrage on a white woman in November, 1873. He confessed his guilt. The official canvass of the late election in Dakota shows the vote for delegate to Congress to be as follows: Hadder Rep., 4,597; Armstrong, Dem., 2,139, Hadder's majority, 2,458. Mrs. Mary Barton, of Stoney Point, dropped dead from fright on hearing a loud thunder clap during the late storm. A schooner ran down a fishing boat with six persons on board off Deer Island, Me. Mr and Mrs. Lambert were drowned, another lady was picked up almost dead, and three young men saved their lives by climbing on board the schooner. A coroner's inquest was held at St. Catherines on the body of Mrs Sleep, found drowned in the Welland Canal. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of her husband. The wife of the murdered man Foulin, now under sentence of death, gave birth to a male child in the Bathurst, N. B., jail. Gallan, before his execution, confessed to the paternity of the child. Mrs. Foulin has been sentenced to be hanged.

The official count of the vote on the State ticket in Missouri gives Hardin, Dem., for Governor, 37,433 majority. The sailors at St. John, N. B., are on strike. They demand $35 for the run to Europe. The Kentucky Library drawing has again been postponed until February next. Henry W. Richmond, while watching a game of keno in a Troy gambling house, dropped dead of heart disease. A carpenter named Elias Williams he an the erection of a wooden frame house in Hamilton county, O. He hired George Smith to assist him. One day, after they had drank many times the two men quarrelled. Williams threw Smith over a saw-horse, and on hand saw sawed all his head. His cooking, remorse came, and he cut his own throat with the saw, falling a corpse beside the remains of Smith. A jail named Grant witnessed the awful tragedy, and carried the news two miles to the people who reside near the scene of the crime. Williams was a married man and Smith a bachelor. The Inspector-General of the United States army says, in his annual report, that a regulation is much needed inflicting some punishment on soldiers who marry without proper permission. Military posts are sometimes overrun with wives of enlisted men. In England the soldiers of the army are encouraged to marry, and married soldiers are much favored over the single men by the officers.

There were two shocks of earthquake in Oreana, Nev., lasting two minutes. No damage was done. The United States Commissary-General reports that during the year ending June 30 the average cost of a complete ration as ten of the principal points of purchase was 16 77-100 cents. The seamen and marines who specially distinguished themselves in the Ashantee campaign were presented with medals by the Queen at Windsor. The inventory of the estate of the late Samuel Williston, of East Hampton, Mass., foots up $1,015,111, and the residue to go to Amherst College, after all other bequests are paid, will amount to $238,-000. James Meggs, a mining boss for a colliery at Girardville, Pa., was found dead inside the mine. It is supposed he was overcome by foul gas, and suffocated. A schooner, name unknown, was struck by a squall off Carr's Hook Island, in the Highlands of the Hudson, and was capsized and sank. All on board perished. The crew consisted of three persons. The will of the late Moses Day, of Boston, disposes of $500,000 worth of property, and bequeaths $38,000 to various educational and charitable institutions. He gives $5,000 each to Amherst, Williams, Harvard, and Tufts Colleges, and provides for the expenditure of $50,000 for charitable purposes and "the extension of Christ's kingdom on earth." The scow Pearl, of Fairport, Mich., came ashore at Geneva. On board were found the body of a man supposed to be J. Graham, of Fairport, and the body of a boy about fourteen years of age, both evidently frozen to death, the bodies being completely covered with ice. The boy was lashed to the rigging. The scow was a total wreck, and has the appearance of being run into. Mayer Havermeyer, of New York, dropped dead in his office while attending to official business. He was seventy years of age, having been born in New York in 1804. At the time of his death he was serving his third term as Mayor.

The news from China announces that Professor Watson, head of the American party in Pekin for the observation of the transit of Venus, discovered October 8 a new asteroid of the eleventh magnitude. A verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered against Barney McGee for killing John Dozier on the 25th of October last at Muncy Dam, Penn. Jealousy is supposed to have prompted the murder.....Twenty-one lives were lost on the Scottish coast alone during the late great gale. .....A Chinese contractor, convicted of swindling by making false estimates in repairing the imperial summer palace, has been sentenced to decapitation.... The Russian government has determined to try the experiment of "compulsory education" in the case of children between eight and twelve years of age in the city of St. Petersburg. There are 80,000 of these children and 11,000 of these at present receive no instruction whatever.....During the week ended Nov. 26, 1874, the United States bureau of statistics received official numbers and signal letters to twenty-eight merchant vessels, four of which were of large size, viz.: 1,268, 1,934, 1,113, and 1,572 tons respectively.

The general suspension of furnaces and forges in Pennsylvania has thrown about 27,600 workmen out of employment..... John D. White, Republican Congressman-elect from the Ninth Kentucky District, shot and killed Harrison Cockerill, his Democratic competitor in the late election, in Estill county. The canvass between the two men was very bitter and personal, and a few days since Cockerill published a card making very severe strictures upon White. The Anglo-Brazilian mail steamship La Plata has been wrecked off the island of Ushant. Attempts which were made to save the crew and passengers were unsuccessful. None of the crew had taken to the boats, and one boat, containing fourteen men, has been picked up. Sixty lives are supposed to be lost..... The La Plata had on board 300 miles of telegraph cable destined for the coast of Brazil. London reports say that slavery has been entirely abolished on the African gold coast. . . .Sixty armed negroes took Isaac Rollin, a negro, from jail at Marion, Ark., and shot him. Rollin was in jail charged with a brutal outrage and attempted murder. The longshoremen of New York have gone back to work at their old wages before the strike. Guerrilla fighting still continues in Cuba.

In the Glendenning case at Jersey City the verdict is not guilty. The Prohibitionists of New Hampshire, in convention, severed their connection with other parties, and nominated a State and Congressional ticket of their own. Senator Howe favors the re-election of Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin. ...Matters being fixed the Eastern insurance companies will return to their business in Chicago.

Dr George M. Beard, of New York, brought a suit for libel against the *New Haven Daily Palladium*, claiming $30,000. The doctor claims that by a certain criticism of his action at the time of his attempted exposure of J. R. Brown, the mind reader, the *Palladium* has greatly injured his reputation and business. A whole family were found poisoned in bed in Carbondale, Pa. The victims are a man named Ludwig, his wife, and a beautiful child about a year old. They died shortly after being discovered. The schooner Sanderson, which cleared at Chicago, went ashore at Sleeping Bear Island in the lower end of Lake Michigan. All hands were lost, some eight men. The United States Interior Department has received through the Secretary of State a telegram from the Spanish government, announcing that Spain has appointed a board of commissioners, with the renowned statesman Canovas at its president, to represent the country at the Centennial Exposition. Twelve hundred potters in at Trenton, N. J., struck against a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages. Several of the officials of Warren county, Miss., have resigned in obedience to the demand of the citizens, who are indignant at their robberies and rascalities. The calaboose at Pontiac, Ill., was burned. Frank and Samuel Downing, confined in the jail for disorderly conduct, were burned to death.

A Ship in a Typhoon.

A typhoon is not an agreeable thing to meet a ship at sea. An officer of a United States vessel thus speaks of one he has encountered. From moment to moment the war of the elements increased. Then began a series of precautions, rapidly but deliberately made, which plainly showed what was expected and feared. Shot and anchors housed, ports closed and at last, what is rarely done in a frigate, the main deck battened down in darkness. The tryenail, the only sail set when the fury of the tempest broke, was blown to pieces, and the bolt rope, which was shown to me the next day as a curiosity, was twisted by the force of the wind into tight and hard knots. The sea was kept down by the force of the wind, and the thunder, which during both night and day was incessant, was almost inaudible in the superior noise of the elements below. The sailors could not get aloft, though the officers were willing to lead them. Men were knocked down by the force of the wind rushing through the spar deck ports, and the officers had to crawl under the guns to get from one part of the ship to another. The engines, our only propelling force, kept steadily at work, and, though severely tried, never gave way or paused for a moment. Here, too, was the great danger, for had the masts gone, and they were always in danger, while the screw was in motion, it would have been fouled and torn out the stern of the ship. All day and all the early night did the engineer-in-chief stand with his hands on that part of the machine which stops its motion, ready, without order, to arrest it the instant he saw the masts go. Between seven and ten at night, having lasted more than twelve hours, it was at the worst. The captain has told me since he had no hope of saving the masts, and with the masts must have gone the ship. Bedtime brought no consolation, and all that had no duty, if they slept, slept from exhaustion. About midnight came the glad news that the mercury had made a marvelous jump upwards and the storm was breaking, and presently the moon shone out, looking down on an almost wrecked ship, yesterday so proud in her strength and beauty, and an exhausted crew. And so ended my day and night of a typhoon, and may I never see or feel another.

The Science of Advertising.

The object of advertising is to inform the greatest number of people in the most effective manner, and this object is best attained by announcements in the columns of the press. There are other methods of advertising, and novel ideas spring up every day, but such are but for the moment, and the experience of all first-class and successful houses induces them to do their advertising in the newspapers, and there alone.

Next comes the question as to what is the best method of securing the attention of newspaper readers. It is very simple and consists in *continuous advertising*. The retail merchants err in judgment when they order in a large advertisement for one time only, permitting many days to pass before their order is repeated. Such fitful spasms of advertisement doubtless produce a certain effect, but is is the steady, constant advertiser who prospers in the end. The best way is to advertise liberally and continuously, and all who have sufficient courage and capital to invest without stint have found themselves rewarded even beyond their expectation. But there are many who are inclined to limit their advertising expenditure. At best such merchants are apt to launch into extravagant advertisements, insert-

ed for one time, and when they do not find their business increase in a day, they grumble at the cost and refuse to repeat the experiment. They have not studied the science of advertising.

The secret of success lies in uninterrupted advertising on a small scale, varied by occasional "spreads" on suitable occasions. Every paper has its regular readers, and the uninterrupted advertisement familiarizes them with the name and object of the firm.

Moreover, the interests of firm and paper become united; the reader, who buys the paper because he likes it, looks at the bills of the house day after day, and in time comes to like the name. When an extra announcement is made, he reads the advertisement through with attention, as the utterance of a familiar friend, and gives attention and consideration to the matter discussed.

There is yet another phase of the question. We have shown how uninterrupted advertising is the most successful way to secure the attention of the public and we now remind our readers that it is by far the cheapest way. Special arrangements can be made for "Standing Cards," and regular customers, who deal directly with the office, can always command the first attention and the fullest courtesies. Let business men ponder on what we have said on the "Science of Advertising."

The Stage Mother.

Everybody who has ever had any experience behind the scenes knows the stage mother. If you have ever taken dinner with a prima donna, or stood on the coulisses with a ballet girl, or accidentally entered the manager's office on pay-day, or, if your misspent youth, hung round the stage door at midnight waiting for the angel of your soul to come out in a faded calico dress, with a satchel on her arm; if you have ever begin to rehearsal, or heard a play read, or got, by accident as it were, into the green-room, or been commissioned by a meeting of our best citizens to get up a laurel wreath or a diamond necklace, or a farewell for the admirable Celestine who had done so much for society on her one toe, or been sent by the leading ladies of Murray Hill to request Cornhe to sing at a charity benefit, so that all those leading ladies could appear in print as official patrons of the poor—if, I say, you have done any or all of these things, then you have—you must have seen an aged woman in rusty black, a portly, grim, monthly-nurse figure, looking at you out of the depths of her experience with the calm rectitude of years and the impregnable security of maternity.

That was the stage mother. You never escaped her, provided you went through any of the experiences I have mentioned.

You saw her step out of the stage door at midnight, overshadowing the joy of your heart with the dusky wings of her waterproof. You felt that she was sitting grimly silent behind you in the dressing-room, a petrifaction of humility, but catching every word you uttered. She passed between you and the "light of the ballet" in the wings. She came into the box that you hired for Ernestine on the off-night, and sat in the corner patiently. She followed Madeline on the sunny side of Broadway. She filled the remaining seat in Evadne's coupe.

There she was always; knitting her everlasting crochet and munching her unconquerable "sweet flag" root. She never slept, never was indisposed, never stayed away on account of the weather. She was always somewhere, looking on calmly and grimly out of her bombazine and maternity.

A Case for Pardon.

Aaron Anderson has just been pardoned out of the Illinois State prison, where he had been sent for ten years on a conviction of arson. Soon after the last great fire in Chicago Anderson's shop was found ablaze. The flames were put out without much difficulty, and it was plain that a very elaborate plan of incendiarism had been tried. Two kegs of powder had been connected by fuses with a candle set in shavings, so that when the candle burned low the fuses would be lighted. Anderson was away from home when the fire was discovered, but he was unable to prove clearly that he could not have returned and kindled it. The citizens were so excited upon the subject of fires that a jury could not be empanelled in Chicago to try him, and even in an adjacent county prejudice was strong. A large reward had been offered for the detection of fire-setting, and the District Attorney, believing that Anderson was guilty, made strenuous efforts to convict him. The verdict of guilty was rendered without the jury leaving their seats. Scarcely was the convict in prison, however, before there was a reaction of sentiment. People upon growing cooler considered that Anderson, whose tools and furniture were double in value the amount of the insurance, was a pecuniary loser by the fire; that the proof was flimsily circumstantial, not even showing that he was within miles of his shop when it was set; that an enemy among the tenants could have been the guilty person; and that his character had been irreproachable. Facts forming a perfect defense came out, too, and finally the judge, the jury and the prosecutor professed in writing their belief in his entire innocence.

Weed Wanted.

It takes faith and courage to publish a country paper in California. A lack of the first-named quality leads the editor of the Calverne *Chronicle* to moralize thus: There is weed enough owing us for subscription to set a dozen Hindoo widows up in the suttee business, but for some reason or other delinquents are perversely adverse to yielding it up. One noble-hearted gentleman has supplied us at the office, but there are no more indications of fuel around our residence than there are of a good crop on the Sahara. Are things always to remain thus?

The Last Triumph of Temperance.

We congratulate the temperance world on the success everywhere attending the use of Vinegar Bitters. Certainly no preparation containing alcohol has accomplished such cures of malarious fever, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung complaints, constipation, and general debility, as we hear from all quarters, as the results of this famous vegetable specific. No true philanthropist will regret to see spirituous liquors expelled from medical use, if they can be safely dispensed with; and that they are not necessary in any case of sickness, whatever its character, appears at last to have been demonstrated. If public opinion is capable of making any impression upon the minds of the faculty, they will ere long introduce the most popular of modern medicines into hospitals, and prescribe it in their practice. The millions have given the article a fair trial; it has more than answered their expectations, and no theoretical opposition can shake their faith in it.—*Com.*

Forty-three life insurance companies have been compelled to suspend business during the last five years in the United States. The surprising mortality of these organizations is not very soothing to those who have their hopes of a future competence for their families based upon the security of a policy.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in the way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by one uterine disorder, and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their patient until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda L. St. Clair, Shade, Athens Co., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N Y—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 9, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

"Dr Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for. —*Com.*

Seed House of David Landreth & Son.

It is pleasant to note the flourishing fall trade doing by this long established firm, in the midst of dull times. In the prevalent stagnation, enterprise has the field almost without competitors. So determined are the Landreths to secure, as usual, a large share of the approaching year's business, that they have now *nine of the fast steam presses of McCalla & Stavely, diligently at work, printing their "Rural Register"* for 1875. This has never before occurred in the history of their house. The "*Rural Register*" is furnished without charge to all who use Landreth's seeds—and who do not?—*Philadelphia Commercial Ex.*

Now is the time to buy presents for Christmas. Combine beauty and utility, and give your gentleman friends a cartoon containing one hundred Elmwood Collars. They will last him some time, and he will think of you with pleasure every time he puts on one.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Primo to Extra Bullocks	08½ @	12½
Common to Good Texans	03 @	08½
Milch Cows	59 00 @	70 00
Hogs—Live	06½ @	07
Dressed	08½ @	08¾
Sheep	04½ @	05
Lambs	05½ @	07½
Cotton—Middling	14 @	15
Flour—Extra Western	4 95 @	5 25
State Extra	5 00 @	5 20
Wheat—Red Western	1 20 @	1 20
No. 2 Spring	1 10 @	1 11
Rye—State	95 @	98
Barley—State	1 30 @	1 30
Barley Malt	1 47 @	1 47
Oats—Mixed Western	69 @	70
Corn—Mixed Western	84 @	90
Hay, per cwt	45 @	95
Straw, per cwt	40 @	60
Hops	7@8, 15@25—'09a	09 @ 12
Pork—Mess	20 00 @	21 00
Lard	13½ @	13½
Fish—Mackerel No 1, new	13 00 @	14 00
" No 2, new	10 50 @	11 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	30 @	40
Petroleum—Crude	5½@5¾	Refined, 10½
Wool—California Fleece		@ 33½
Texas "		@ 2a, 33
Australian "		@ 47
Butter—State	45 @	47
Western Dairy	34 @	35
Western Yellow	24 @	26
Western Ordinary	20 @	22
Pennsylvania Fine	38 @	40
Cheese—State Factory	15¾@	15½
" Skimmed	06 @	15
" Western	10 @	15
Eggs—State	29 @	30
ALBANY		
Wheat	1 30 @	1 33
Rye—State	90 @	90
Corn—Mixed	90 @	92
Barley—State	1 48 @	1 48
Oats—State	64 @	64
BUFFALO.		
Flour	6 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1 06 @	1 6
Corn—Mixed	78 @	80
Oats	58 @	58
Rye	90 @	97
Barley	1 80 @	1 36½
BALTIMORE		
Cotton—Low Middlings	14½@	15
Flour—Extra	6 25 @	8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 25 @	1 25
Rye	1 03 @	1 03
Corn—Yellow	83 @	83
Oats—Mixed	62 @	62
Petroleum	@	@
PHILADELPHIA		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 50 @	6 75
Wheat—Western Red	1 20 @	1 23
Rye	97 @	97
Corn—Mixed	94 @	95
Mixed	94 @	94
Oats—Mixed	62½@	52½
Petroleum—Crude	06½@06¾	Refined, 10½

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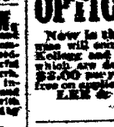

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